Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 296— BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.

Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th Dec.	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,, 1925	CHINA ..	MANTUA* .	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA .		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,547
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA .		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA .	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 66
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA* ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
21st Dec 1925	DONGOLA	8,083	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,690	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
17th Dec. ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
19th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Basreh via. Karachi.
20th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
22nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
24th ,, ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. P. O. BOX 122.

THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The S.S. "DARA", 4922 tons, is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius *via* Karachi about the 23rd December 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for Deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Managing Agents. The Mogul Line. 16, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 22265

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th Nov.	17th Dec.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama	5303	8th Dec.	20th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan.
Atago Maru	S. Oya ..	..	7th ,,	22nd
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	11th ,,	25th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Alps Maru.	M. Kametaka	7790	25 ,,	13 ,,
CelebesMaru.	J. Kurimura	5868	12 Dec.	25 ,,
Luzon Maru.	J. Katsumi	3989	17 ,,	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru.	R. Yamoni	5751	22 ,,	5 Jan.
BorneoMaru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 ,,	9 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:— T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN." P. O. Box, No. 335. Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace of occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI. Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers

Head Office: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULT FOR 1923.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO. Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.

Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666

Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

OMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid. Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:—

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 — 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1/- for /8, per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 9, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA, Manager. Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort, BOMBAY.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

"WELL-KNOWN"

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.

V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,

BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MAHARATTA for the Chief Clerk's Post in the Sandur Durbar's Office. He must be a Shorthand Typist, well up in English and Marathi. Pay to begin with Rs. 60. Apply to the DEWAN of Sandur. (Sd) GHORPADE, the Raja Sahib of Sandur.
A 22280

WANTED—SMART and ACTIVE AGENTS to push the sale of 'Vermisupion' (the best insecticide). Liberal Commission allowed. Apply with one anna stamp to:—V. SAMBASIVA IYER, Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, Triplicane, Madras.
A 22185

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/6 per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—We have to let a well ventilated portion of our office, admeasuring about 2200 sq. ft. Apply VUSUNJEE MUNJEE & CO., 20, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R511

TO BE LET—SHOPS, FLATS and ROOMS in the building under construction at Dabholkarwada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand-Kanan", Chowpaty Road.
C R515

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR XMAS PRESENTS to friends in Europe, there is nothing which will be more appreciated than the famous Jaipur Brass artware. Apply for price list to S. DEVON AND CO., Jaipur City.
T 22190

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED— second-hand BOILER, ENGINE and 20 COTTON GINS. Must be in good working order. Mention full particulars as to their Makers, how long used, place where lying, minimum price, etc. Offer to ATTAR CHAND & CO., PATIALA.
K R442

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R273

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort. Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

LOST

1 diamond weighing 4 Ratis about. On Friday, 12th Dec., 1924 between Princess Street & Queens Road. Finder will be highly rewarded. Apply to Box No. 620, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R509

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A LADY DOCTOR, M.B.B.S. or equally qualified for the Albert Edward Hospital, Kolhapur, salary Rs. 125—25/3—250 with free unfurnished quarters, service pensionable. Appointment probationary for one year. Hospital experience and knowledge of Marathi language essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DARBAR SURGEON, Kolhapur.

R. R. CHAUBAL,
Darbar Surgeon, Kolhapur.

A. E. Hospital,
Kolhapur, 12th December, 1924.
22279

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New BAMBOO PULP and PAPER MILL MACHINERY manufactured by J. M. Voith of Heidenheim (Germany). The machinery are all in packing cases and are at present lying in godowns near Calcutta. For particulars, etc., please apply to:—

D. N. MUKERJEE,
Liquidator,
The Assam Paper Mills, Ltd.,
(In Liquidation).
22285

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the V CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1924 have been DISSOLVED on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
Bombay, 15th December, 1924.
22283

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only) per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th September, 1924, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of January, 1925, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th day of December, 1924. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th day of December, 1924 to THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS
LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1924.
22288

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. 'Dara' from MAURITIUS are hereby notified that the steamer is expected to arrive on or about the 16th instant and will discharge her cargo in the Dock.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery order and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

3. The Company's Surveyor Mr. Robert Carruthers, Marine Surveyor, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

4. No survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.
16, Bank Street, Bombay.
12th Dec. 1924.
22208

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of SHIVDATRAI LAXMICHAND alias LAKHMICHAND PRALHADKA, of Bombay, Agarwalla Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent ..... Deceased.

(1) MADHOWPRASAD NANURAM PANDIT, of Bombay, Brahmin Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malad, and (2) SHRINIVAS KHEMRAJ, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 10th day of December, 1924
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22281

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Malbar Timber Company, Limited, having its Registered Office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

KARIMBHOY SHAMSUDDIN, a firm, carrying on business at Khokha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Malbar Timber Company, Limited, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 15th day of December, 1924, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the firm of Karimbhoy Shamsuddin, a creditor of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 16th day of January, 1925; And any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; And a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1924.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
(of 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.)
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
22282

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2145 of 1924.

LALJI DAYAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBER, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 19th day of August, 1924, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the 1st instalment of the decree, viz., Rs. 2,000 and costs of Execution.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment, dated the 17th day of October, 1924, certain moveable property consisting of Musical Instruments, such as harmoniums, satars, etc., and an Iron printing press machinery, show cupboards, picture frames, chairs, tables, etc., was attached,

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under the Judge's order, dated the 28th day of November, 1924, put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1924, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) in the premises at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale. For further information application should be made to the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
22287

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY BENJAMIN, & ROBERTS.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ellesden" Hughes Road, oppo. Messrs. A. Hyland and Co., furniture made to order by Benjamin such as telescopic dining table, for 16 persons, arm and without arm chairs sideboards and dumbwaiters Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, plate glass door curio show cases, plate glass door book cases, mahoganized bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, wardrobes with English plate glass doors lined poplin, figured teak mirror and panel almyrahs, Ladies' writing tables, with stamped morroco leather English Oak table, figured teak inlaid cupboard, wash hand and dressing tables teapoys, meat safe cupboards etc., etc.

The property of E. Hillel Esqr.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Datoobhoy Mansion, opp. Sir Cavasji Jehangir's Hall and near the Band stand, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, carpets, E. lamps and fans, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver show cases, fancy cabinets table ornaments, writing tables book cases and stands, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown almyrahs teapoys, Hat stands, verandah furniture easy chairs, ice boxes, aluminium utensils, etc, etc. The property of F. E. Sharp, Esqr. Deputy Police Commissioner and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 16th December, 1924 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Scantlings, 7 Perfumery, 3 Electric Bulbs, Iron Bars Toys, Paint, Sugar sample; dry fish; X Ray Tub; Coir rope 15 Cups and Saucers, Provision, Electric appliances, advertising matter; Metal watches, Motor car lamps and parts, Bicycles Glassware, Bolts and nuts, Lanterns, 93 Bundles C.I. Sheets, 100 jars Chemical Acid, 49 Bundles Steel Sheets; 5 Cases Butter pots, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

There could be no better present than a "HOME SAFE" with a "PASS BOOK" to your Dear Ones on the (NEW YEAR DAY.) It would leave an everlasting memory.

Please inquire at—
THE
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
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WORLD FAMOUS "ROLLER'S" (Germany).
MATCH MACHINES.
Apply to the Chief Representative,
Mr. A. P. GHOSE, M.S.C.I. (Lond)
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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

To-Night 6, 8, & 10.

A PROGRAMME TO MAKE EVERYBODY HAPPY. PLENTY OF INTEREST TONS OF LAUGHTER.

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
IN
WHY ANNOUNCE YOUR MARRIAGE.

A sparkling clever play packed with witty situations crammed with laughter yet containing a warning as to the complications which can ensue when you keep your marriage a secret. Brilliant and without a single dull moment.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL NO. 4.
an interesting screen magazine

FELIX IN HOLLYWOOD
Another laughter raising adventure of the famous cat.

WHITE WINGS.
A comic full of good healthy laughter.

A PROGRAMME OF EXCEPTIONAL VARIETY WITH SOMETHING TO DELIGHT EVERYONE.

Prices; Rs. 2-4, Rs 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M, and 11 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NEXT WEEK
SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
England's Greatest Actor
MATHESON LANG
IN
THE WANDERING JEW
The famous play which took London by storm. A strong emotional and beautiful picture set in gorgeous surroundings.
NEXT WEEK.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
"IL TROVATORE"
TO-DAY CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE MAKE BELIEVE WIFE"
with BILLIE BURKE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Note change of Timings.
TO-DAY AT 6 and 9-30 p.m.
"OVER THE HILL"
With MARY CARR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
"LONG LIVE THE KING"
With JACKIE COOGAN.

CINEMA
MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDOOSTHAN'S PRODUCTION
DATTA JANAM.
Time and Rates as Usual.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
Corner—Grant Road, Bombay
On WEDNESDAY, the 17th December 1924, at 8 p.m.
SHAKUNTAL.
(in 7 acts)
On SATURDAY, the 20th December 1924, at 8-30 p.m.
VIRATANAYA
On SUNDAY, the 21st December 1924, at 3 p.m.
MRUCHAKATIC.
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Economic & Financial Review.

A COTTON SERVICE?

BY "KRISTODAS."

With all the sweet professions being indulged in by both the Government and the Anglo-Indian community about the so-called Indianisation of certain services there is no doubt of the fact that every moment avenues are being sought for importing a larger number of Europeans to fill different positions some of which are being created quite new, specially for their accommodation. Indians as a class are so ingenuous and gullible that they swollow everything which is offered to them for consumption by the bureaucracy. The pity of it is that notwithstanding this trait in their character they are charged with entertaining always suspicions about the motives of the powers-that-be. We are told that Indianisation of services is going on and we accept the same with more or less reservations. No one, however, goes to the very root of the whole problem and asks point blank as to what was the number of European employees in public, semi-public and private services before all this agitations began and what is their number now, and my own suspicion is that the number will be found to be even larger than what it was before. State-craft is after all a form of jugglery and just as a juggler will make us believe that there are only two balls in his hand when there may be six the bureaucracy leads us to believe that the number of Europeans in some services has been reduced, while as a matter of fact this number may have increased for all the different public services and private services combined. It does not matter in the least to the bureaucracy or the Anglo-Indian community if a European is in service A, or service B, or service C so long as there is a particular number of them here holding all the key positions ready to fill in the gaps in other services as soon as it is found that this can be done with impunity. Wide-awake Europeans have apprently opened out another field for their unemployed countrymen here. One of these new fields is evidently going to be the cotton Service. I have tried in my humble way to show in connection with several developments of the policy of the Government how cotton play an important part in many of these just as there is said to be a smell of oil in several Imperial undertakings and several undertakings and adventures even of other nations. The Indian Central Cotton Committee which has now got the handling of about Rs. 9 lakhs of the taxpayers' money is practically a Government institution as it is the Government officials and the European members who constitute the majority. It is very significant that the Vice-President of this Cotton Committee is the Vice-President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce also It is still more significant that the same gentleman proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading at the time of opening of the Spinning Laboratory remarked that "India was unable at the present moment to provide qualified Indian scientists sufficiently quickly to fill the gaps that were being created" and that "faced with this difficulty the Committee tried what seemed to be the only alternative viz. the recruitment of experienced cotton specialists from abroad." It is but a truism to say that India has got not only no lack of capable scientists but that many of these scientists with the highest Indian and European qualfications are practically on the unemployed list, and yet such a vague and general proposition is thrown at us and on the basis of that foreign experts are appointed to manage the whole show. It is nothing short of scandalous that for such a cotton institution which should be managed entirely by Indians there should be any necessity found to bring out European expets and to leave the Indian scientists out in the cold. It is a very pertuent question as to whether Mr. Grantham was authorised to say all these things by the Central Cotton Committee, whether in fact these statments represented his own individual view or the views of the Central Cotton Comittee itself. There are wheels within wheel, however, and my readers will pardone if I take them further to see which hand is moving the lever which works all these wheels. There was recently held the third annual meeting of the Empire Cotton rowing Association and the report of the administrative Council which was present to it contained the following interesting comments which have almost escaped notice in this country:

> On the publication of the report of H Lee's Commission on the Indian Sices, the Chairman and Director sght an interview with the Secretary ostate for India and communicated to h the apprehension felt by the Corporat that the adoption or the Commission's rmmendations would render impossible trecruitment of the best kind of Europ technical officers for agricultural serv in India and laid stress on the consegt deterioration, which they feared, v follow in the quality of Indian cott crops. Lord Olivier heard the C rption's views with the greatest courte sut, it is feared, that the political sation in India will render inevitable tadoption of, at all events, the main ings of Lord Lee's Commission."

The meaning is quite clear, that while recnendations of Lord Lee's Commission affng the services so far as the salaries anassage allowance etc. have been already approved and sanctioned, the British corcial opinion at least does not want the recommendations of that very Commission regarding agricultural services to be put into effect. Britishers have taken upon themselves the task of being their brokers' keepers. Can anything, however, be more glaringly selfish than the statement that Indians should not be recruited to the Agricultural Services in India, for, forsooth, such a policy will lead to the deterioration in the quality of Indian cotton crops? If the whole thing were not so tragic, one would be tempted to laugh at the whole absurdity of a people six thousand miles away caring more for our cotton crops than our own capitalists, manufacturers, scientists and ryots. Just because Lancashire stands badly in need of a cheap cotton they must keep the whole of the cotton policy, and for the matter of that the agricultural policy of this country in their own grip. There is a close analogy between the aforementioned statement in the report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and the views aired by Mr. Grantham in his exhuberant vote of thanks to the Viceregal visitors. This Indian Central Cotton Committee is entrusted with a large sum of money by the Indian Legislature which should at their next session make enquiries as to how this trust is being discharged and as to whether any policies which are laid down by that legislature are being flouted by the Central Cotton Committee sometimes in a direct and sometimes in an indirect manner.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EXCHANGE.

Some of the recent issues of British financial papers contain contributions with regard to Currency and Exchange which would prove interesting to us but here. The exchange is now hovering round 1s. 6d. and it is considered a probability that it may go up even to 1s. 7d. if not anything more. It must be said that the Goverenment of India are purchasing sterling and keeping back to some extent the upward trend of the exchange. This would not, however, exonerate them from all responsibility for all the results which may ensue from these upward climbs of the exchange, results which may not be dissimilar to those what we saw in 1919 and 1920. The real remedy for the situation is being consistently ignored by the Government generally mostly on the plea that the situation in Europe has not yet adjusted itself. The *Statist* in a leading article in its issue of 8th November, 1924 says that economically the regeneration of Europe has now definitely commenced. Austria, Hungary, Greece, Poland and Portugal have returned to stability and even Soviet Russia has been won back to normal currency conditions. The *Statist* definitely says that the internal gold standard is now within measurable reach. An important group of nations which had formerly been inflationist have already returned to gold currency though not to an effective gold standard. In Soviet Russia there is also being established a gold currency, the Chervonetz, issued by the State Bank which is legal tender side by side with the Soviet gold roubie notes, 10 gold roubles being equivalent to one Chervonetz. The universal resumption of gold standard will be even in near future taken up in Great Britain, Sweden, Holland and Switzerland. When the *Statist* wrote its article London—New York Exchange was about 4.60 as against the parity of 4.86. Since that date, however, the cross-rate has almost reached its parity and so, in the words of the *Statist*, the question of an effective international gold standard will have soon become a matter of immediate practical politics. Notwithstanding all this the *Economist* takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Government of India and asks us to wait until the principal European nations have stabilised their monetary units by a return to the gold standard who do not look for any alteration in the Indian system. By the time the Legislature meets in January all pretexts for continuing the weak and vacillating policy with regard to exchange will have disappeared and it may be hoped that the Government of India will no longer turn a deaf ear than to any demands which may be made for amending the Paper Currency and the Coinage Acts and bring back the ratio of the rupee to gold as prevailed before then. The real policy of the country is, of course, a clear gold standard, but even as a preparation for that the amendments made in those two Acts of 1920 should be removed. In the meanwhile the situation is naturally causing a good deal of suspicion with regard to the motives or reasons behind the present exchange movements. The American Cross-rate is to-day about 4.70 while the Indian exchange in the vicinity of 1s. 6d. which means that while Lancashire is able to get cheaper cotton for its production of cotton cloths, it can place cotton cloth at a cheaper rate in this country.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

While our Anglo-Indian friends are enjoying themselves with making fun of the attempts to have an Indian Mercantile Marine, it is interesting to note that a scheme is being elaborated by the Ministry of Communications for the creation of an Egyptian mercantile marine. A telegram from its correspondent to the "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement" mentions that Egypt purchases in Europe very large quantities of coal and other materials and the Government itself pays annually over a quarter of a million sterling for freight on its own purchases. The idea is to purchase as a beginning a few ships of relatively small tonnage and use them for the transportation of Government materials, loading on their return journey to Europe with cotton, cotton seeds and other commodities. Sir Arthur Froom, in his dissenting minute, had a strong cannonade against the suggestion of his colleagues for the purchase by the Government of some shipping lines. It will appear from this telegram quoted above that this scheme has found favour in other lands also which want to develop their own mercantile marine. The Indian situation is, however, we will be told, different, and different it is, for we are expected to follow quite a novel economics, neither eastern nor western in character, but an economics propounded and developed by the fertile genius of the bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian commercial community who take care to evolve these economic principles which mean for their continued grip over this land.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Calcutta, Dec. 9.—Heavy Goods—This market has ruled fairly steady for most fabrics, with a small enquiry for Hy. Cees and B. Twills for this month's delivery which resulted in a few lots changing hand at slightly higher rates. Very little business falls to be reported in other directions.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for December/February at Rs. 48-8-0; D. W. Salt Bags for January at Rs. 51; B. Twills for December at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 63 to Rs. 61-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 60 to Rs. 58; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for Ready at Rs. 74; Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 66 to Rs. 64-8; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 73 for December at Rs. 75 to Rs. 73, for 15th January at Rs. 74 Cuban Sugar Bags (50 inches by 30 inches) for December at Rs. 72 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 63 to Rs. 61-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 60 to Rs. 58; No. 2 Twills for December at Rs. 64-8-0; Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 66 to Rs. 64-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for December at Rs. 60 to Rs. 59; A. Twills (46 inches) for December at Rs. 75 basis; Twill Ore Pockets (16 ozs.) for December at Rs. 29-8-0, for February at Rs. 29; Dump Packs (11 1/4 lbs.) for December at Rs. 3-4-0, for March at Rs. 3-4-0. Woolpacks for December at Rs. 3-2-0

For Burmah and the Straits.—K. Bags for December at Rs. 51; Hy. C's (2 inches blue) for December at Rs. 62 strined; Hy. C's (2 inches green) for December at Rs. 61 striped basis; Hy. C's (36 inches) for December at Rs. 63 basis; Hy. C's for January/March at Rs. 59-8-0 to Rs. 57-8-0; Liverpool Twills (36 inches) for December at Rs. 65 basis; A. Twills (safety sewn) for July at Rs. 69.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 63 to Rs. 61-8-0, for January March at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 60 to Rs. 58; Liverpool Twills for 15th December at Rs. 68 for December at Rs. 66 to Rs. 64-8-0; Setty A. Twills for December at Rs. 76 basis.

Hessians.—Opened firmer at the commencement of the week with a fair trade passing for the near deliveries. Values have fluctuated to some extent but have eased off considerably towards the close with buyers difficult to find.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 18-1-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-11-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for December at Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-10 to Rs. 18-8-0 for December/January at Rs. 18-12-0 for January/March at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 17-10-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 17-6-0, for February/March at Rs. 17-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 17-4-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 21, for December at Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 21, for January/March at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 for July/September at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 19-12-0.

English Bran Bags (18 ozs.) for January/March at Rs. 39-8-0.

COAL.

During this last week no improvement has been noted in the demand for any quality; indeed, the call for many descriptions of coals appears to have weakened, especially for the cheaper kinds. In consequence of the low outputs the stocks at the pits are not increasing to any appreciable extent. The supply of wagons continues to meet requirements.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.
Raneegunge—Rsa 6-8 to Rs. 7.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The past week has witnessed no improvement in the local Yarn market and bazar values are again easier. Demand from the main up-country consuming centres is poor, nd clearances have consequently been small.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10 1/2s Rs. 4/3/6 to 4/7/6.
Mule 12 1/2s Rs. 4/8/0 to 4/12/0.
Mule 14 1/2s Rs. 4/11/0 to 4/15/0.
Mule 16 1/2s Rs. 4/13/6 to 5/1/6.
Mule 20 1/2s Rs. 5/4/6 to 5/8/6.
Mule 22s Rs. 5/9/0 to 5/13/0.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, December 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th December 1924.

Cotton	12773 Bales.
Wheat	6241 Cwts.
Linseed	5195 "
Rapeseed etc	218 "
Gingellyseed	11510 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	10463 "
Castorseed	1795 "
Rice	6734 "
Myrabollams	1881 "
Cottonseed	23927 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	1454 "
Juwas	595 "
Masur	829 "
Barley	17 "
Bajri	4993 "
Coal	1757 Tons

C. P. MARATHI P. C. C.

The General Secretary of the above Committee writes from Nagpur:—

The office of the C. P. Marathi P. C. Committee has been removed from Wardha to Nagpur. The office has been opened at the *Tarun Maharashtra Karyalaya*. All future correspondence and communications in connection with this P.C.C. should be sent to the office of the C. P. Marathi P. C. C., Tarun Maharashtra Karyalaya, Kelibag Road, Nagpur City.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT DADAR.

The past and present pupils of the Indian Education Society's King George English School, at Dadar held their annual Social Gathering on Sunday evening with Seth Gulabshand Deochand Javeri in the chair. Among those present on the occasion were Messrs. J. Addyman, K. Natarajan, Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji, S. K. Bole and D. R. Patwaradhan.

The report of the school stated that the number of boys in the school had now reached 900, and the rich as well as the poor received equal attention in the school. The staff consisted mostly of experienced graduates and trained teachers who gave immense encouragement to the boys by furnishing a free library in order that they might gain extra knowledge in different subjects besides their daily regular lessons. The High School maintained a troop of boy scouts, not losing sight of the physical training of the boys. A manual training class had been added to the school and a co-operative stores was conducted for the benefit of the boys. In order to extend the scope of their activities, Mr. Vaidya said, the Society by strenuous efforts, had acquired suitable plots to construct a new school building, as the present one did not meet their requirements. The total amount required for that purpose was Rs. 2,00,000 towards which they had collected Rs. 60,000. A large proportion of the amount was still to be found out, and he earnestly appealed to the people to support the society by liberal donations enabling them to carry on the work of instruction in suitable classrooms.

Mr. K. Natrajan expressed his appreciation of the great work that the school and the Society were doing.

Mr. Patwardhan spoke on the Needs of the Society and said that if they made a determined effort all their difficulties would vanish. He hoped they would all generously respond to the appeal made by the authorities of the school.

The president, in the course of his speech said that the report read to them showed distinct progress in the various educational activities of the school and the society. The staff was more efficient than the average staff that was available in schools, but what was really needed was a sort of personal touch between the teachers and the taught, and the latent powers of the student ought to be developed by that personal touch. He emphasised the importance of vocational training and hoped that more departments might be opened later on as funds might permit so that those students who discontinued their education might be in a position to earn a livelihood. They had all heard what the greatest need of the society at present was, and he hoped the generous public of Bombay would not fail in their duty to lend a helping hand to the institution which it so well deserved.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the president by Mr. Khopkar, Principal, and the gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabvala of the Unemployment Bureau under the Central Labour Board writes to say that all the employments about which some kind employers had intimated to him are now filled up, and it is earnestly requested that other kind employers also who desire to see some of the intelligent middle-class unemployed properly placed in life will please communicate to him in the spirit of co-operation. The Bureau is run only with philanthropic end in view, and does not charge anybody anything except that Rs. 3 are charged to any unemployed candidate who actually gets employment. In case he does not get it nothing is charged. In several cases even this charge is foregone. Many clerical workers have their applications still lying on the files and those kind masters who need such workers will soon write to Mr. Jhabvala at Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel, so as to relieve distress and poverty in needy cases. No unemployed should send in written application, but in case of need should see personally.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 14.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.987 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	78.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	71.0 "
Dew Point	.. ..	66.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	68% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	6.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	85.2 "
Minimum do. do.	..	72.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	88 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
M.	15	1	28	23	3	15	7	42	19	6
		13	16	25	7		19	14	17	0
Tu.	16	1	59	27	11	16	8	20	19	9
		13	51	25	3		19	14	17	8
W.	17	2	30	27	6	17	8	57	19	10
		14	33	24	11		20	20	18	5
Th.	18	3	8	27	1	18	9	42	19	11
		15	24	24	6		21	3	19	3
Fri.	19	3	50	26	7	19	10	43	19	9
		16	27	24	7		22	7	20	1
Sat.	20	14	58	26	5	20	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	21	5	41	26	1	21	12	56	18	6
		19	10	25	3		..		..	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 16 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 5m.
Dec. 19 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 20 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 21 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 6m.

ELECTIONS TO SUBURBAN LOCAL BOARDS.

VOTERS' REGISTER.

Messrs. D. N. Wandekar and G. D. Bhat, Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, write:—

It is desirable that as many Nationalists as possible should contest the elections of the Taluka and District Local Boards of the Bombay Suburban District. As a preliminary step, the first duty is to see that every one qualified to vote should have his name entered in the Voters' List. The preliminary Voters' List was published on the 25th November, 1924. It will be found at a glance that the names of a great number of the persons entitled to vote are omitted from that list. The Suburban District Congress Committee has resolved to approach the suburban residents with ready printed applications to the Collector for enrolment of new voters in the Revised Lists. The applications must be sent to the Collector before the 25th December, 1924. Application forms and other information should be obtained from the offices of the Village Congress Committees of Bandra, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri, Malad, Ghatkopar and of the Suburban District Congress Committee.

A man or woman of the age of 21 holding on the 1st January, 1924, in any place of the Bombay Presidency land in his or her own right or as a tenant of an yearly assessment agricultural or non-agricultural of Rs. 8 and having a place of residence in the Taluka.

The qualifications of a voter of the District Local Board are the same as above with the variation that the yearly assessment should be Rs. 32 instead of Rs. 8 and the place of residence may be anywhere in the District.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

The eleventh session of this Conference will be held in Bombay on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant.

President:—Right Reverend V. S. Azariah, the Bishop of Dornakal, received the highest number of votes for the presidentship of the eleventh session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians. But important previous engagement made it impossible for him to accept the election. His name, therefore, had to be regretfully eliminated from the voting papers and recount made, and as a result Revd. Dr. J. R. Chitamber, M.A., D.D., Principal, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, has been elected to this office and he has kindly accepted.

Delegates:—All Provincial Associations are earnestly requested to lose no time in electing delegates and communicating their names and addresses to T. Buell, Esq., American Mission High School, Byculla, Bombay, and also to B. L. Rollia Ram, Hon. General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Building, Lahore. Let every Provincial Association send at least two delegates. Let no one remain unrepresented. The name of the delegate should reach the Hon. Secretary (and Mr. Buell) by 18th December at the latest.

Subjects:—All Associations and members of the All-India Council are requested to give special consideration to the Agenda of the 11th Session and communicate to me any subjects (preferably in form of resolutions) that they would like the Conference to consider.

Co-opted Members:—All-India Council is empowered to co-opt as full members a limited number of such persons who cannot come as elected delegates of Provincial Associations. As the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is also to be held in Bombay, it is hoped that many of the delegates to the Assembly will stay on for the Conference.

ALL-INDIA COW CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES FROM BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

As the Bombay Humanitarian League is invited to send delegates to the All-India Cow Conference holding its 5th session at Belgaum on the 25th instant, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, the members of the Bombay Humanitarian League intending to go as delegates of the League are requested to write to the Hon. Secretaries of the League, at 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay No. 2, for the delegate forms before the 13th instant.

ALL-INDIA VAISH CONFERENCE.

The 30th session of the All-India Vaish Conference will be held, this year, in Bareilly on the 28th, 29th and 30th instant, under the Presidentship of Babu Har Bilas Sahab Sarda (of Ajmer), a member of the Legislative Assembly. The Vaish community is requested to muster strong and join deliberations. Suitable arrangements are being made by the Reception Committee for lodging, etc. of delegates and visitors, including ladies. For further particulars please communicate with B. Banwari Lal, Secretary, Vaish Sabha, Bareilly, or the Hony. Secretary, Vaish Maha Sabha, Meerut.

HINDI DEBATE.

The General Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Benares Hindu University, writes:—

Under the auspices to Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Benares Hindu University, there will be an All-India Hindi Competition Debate during the Convocation week (somewhere in the second week of January). The subject for this year's debate is "Intermixture of politics with religion is detrimental to the best interests of the world." Every college, including Intermediate Colleges as well as National institutions, is requested to send two representatives one for, and the other against the subject. Four prizes shall be awarded to the competitors, two to the best speakers, one to the best lady speaker and one to the best speaker from non-Hindi-speaking Provinces. No two prizes shall be awarded to one speaker. A running Trophy, known as Bhartendu Harishchandra Memorial Trophy, presented by Rai Krishna Das Sahib, shall be offered to the best represented institution for the year. Institutions willing to send their representatives are requested that communications should reach the Secretary before the 23rd instant.

On the same occasion, there will also be an All-India Kabi-Sammelan. Everybody can take part in it, but prizes shall be awarded to students only. For details about prizes and subjects write to the Secretary.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

Preparations for Baby Week are progressing. More ladies and gentlemen have joined the Working Committee.

The three centres decided upon are:—(1) Fort: The Royal Institute of Science; (2) Girgaum: Vanita Vishram Hall; and (3) Parel: Parel Working Men's Institute.

As the result of experience gained last year it has been decided that no children under 12 will be admitted to the cinemas and lectures which will thus be available for those most likely to benefit from them and the young children of parents attending the lectures will be looked after in a special creche.

The second day of each show from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. will be reserved for ladies. Gate money will be charged on the opening day at the Fort Centre only. It is hoped to make the Week bigger and better than last year and donations towards defraying the expenses will be gladly received. The Hony. Treasurer is the Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Secretariat, Bombay, and the Hony. Secretary, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MAROL CEMETERY.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 14.

In this case, which was reported in the "Chronicle" at the time it was going on in the Court of the City Magistrate of Bandra, it will be remembered that one Augustino Pereira, an Indian Christian villager of Marol, had charged six of his co-villagers, four with assault and two with aiding and abetting the others in the commission of the offence;; of the last two, one Mr. A. P. Criado is a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Deo, the then City Magistrate, held the case to be false and vexatious and ordered the complainant to pay various amounts of compensation to the accused the highest sum of Rs. 100 being allotted to the Solicitor as his share.

Being aggrieved by this order the complainant filed an appeal in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Thana, on grounds set forth in his memo of appeal.

JUDGMENT OF SESSIONS JUDGE.

In the course of his judgment the Sessions Judge, Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, summarised the facts of the case as follows:—

"The complainant (Augustino Pereira), an old East Indian Catholic resident of Marol, has somehow incurred the wrath of the ecclesiastical authorities by filing suits against the Bishop of Damaun concerning of some property in the village. Recently a petition was forwarded to the District Magistrate in the name of the parishioners of Marol complaining of plague-stricken dead bodies in the local cemetery being objectionable on sanitary grounds. Mr. Modak, Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate, proceeded to the village. It seems the complainant was there for supporting the petition. A large majority of the parishioners was, however, against it. After Mr. Modak left, the complainant's case is, that accused Nos. 5 (the Solicitor Mr. Criado) and 6 (John Dussing Cote) instigated the crowd to assault him, whereupon accused Nos. 1 to 4 pommelled him with fist, blows and knocked him down. Accused No. 5 is a Solicitor for the Bishop and accused No. 6 is the husband of the lady whose grave was pointed out by the complainant. Soon after the assault the complainant went to the Police Sub-Inspector and thence to the doctor in the Dispensary who noted down the injuries. . .

"The learned magistrate relying on some discrepancies in the prosecution evidence acquitted the accused and after calling upon the complainant to show cause why he should not be made to pay compensation to the accused ordered as above. . .

"A preliminary objection has been taken by Counsel for the other side that there can be no appeal except against the order awarding compensation of Rs. 100 to accused No. 5. I think the objection must be upheld. . .

"The learned magistrate has mainly relied on certain discrepancies in the prosecution evidence for the conclusion that the accused were entitled to an acquittal. Although the discrepancies are very insignificant, I would not go to the length of saying that the order of acquittal was erroneous or even unjustifiable. What appears to be an error on the part of the learned magistrate is that according to him that which is not proved to be true must be held to be false. There must be some positive evidence on the record from which a justifiable deduction may be drawn that the accusation could not possibly be true, or that its falsity is affirmatively established. Mere doubt, however serious, as to the genuiness of the complainant should not, in the public interest, induce the Court to opine that the accusation is proved to be false not at any rate for punishing the complainant. In the particular case, the accused admit that there was a row, that the complainant fell down and that he went straight to the police. There is also the medical evidence that the complainant was bruised. It is highly improbable that an old man like the complainant would dare to assault an overwhelming number of people who were opposed to him. It may be remembered that practically the whole village was against the complainant's attitude towards the Church. . . In order to prove falsity something more than mere failure to prove the complaint should be necessary.

"Unfortunately I notice a growing tendency in this District to resort to Sec. 250 Cr. P. Code in most cases in which an order of discharge or acquittal would quite meet the ends of justice. Too frequent mulcting of the complainant is likely to produce an undesirable result.

"For the foregoing reasons then I set aside the order of compensation affecting accused Nos. 5 and will submit for the order of their Lordships of the High Court the application of the complainant about the compensations awarded to the other accused. I may say with regard to the order of the magistrate allowing compensations to accused Nos. 1 to 4 that even the learned Public Prosecutor frankly conceded that it was unjustifiable.

This matter having come up before the Hon'ble the High Court their lordships held that the Sessions Court was competent to deal with the order of compensations referred to above, and the Sessions Judge consequent upon this decision set aside the magistrate's order about the payment of compensation to accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, for reasons given in his decision referring this matter to the High Court.

MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Guru Datta Prasasik Bhajan Mandali, a meeting of the Depressed Classes was held under the presidentship of Mr. J. A. Shillidy, Deputy Secretary to Government, Home Department, at Dhor Chawl, on Saturday, the 6th instant. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting of the Depressed Classes, while sympathising with the intentions of the Bombay Municipality in its attempts to bring about retrenchment in expenditure, request the Municipality not to allow its retrenchment policy to affect adversely the members of the Depressed Classes who might happen to be in its employ.

(2) This meeting requests the Municipality to employ the Depressed Class members on a larger scale in all the departments on posts to which by their capacity they may happen to be eligible for.

(3) This meeting request all the Executive officers to employ the Depressed Class members in their offices on posts to which by their capacity they may happen to be eligible for.

(4) This meeting requests the Municipality to reserve superior posts to the members of the Depressed Classes where the inferior corps happen to be formed of the members of the Depressed Classes.

(5) This meeting requests the generous public to help the S. N. S. Vardhak Society's Night School liberally.

(6) This meeting of the Depressed Classes requests the Director of the Development Department to reduce the rent of the Development Chawls which is too high for the poor people to pay in these hard days.

(7) This meeting authorises the President to forward the resolution to proper authorities.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 26.

Considering that a Bureau report has been issued during the week under review, cotton prices have ruled remarkably steady, says the Gurdian Commercial." The net change since the date of our last issue is practically nil, and the decline of about 1/4d. per lb. at the week-end appears to have been strictly temporary. The new method of pausing to digest a Bureau report before dashing into the market appears to provide a salutary prophylactic against fluctuation. Apart from this, however, the size of the American cotton crop is now a matter upon which official and private opinion has attained a greater measure of agreement than has been possible at an earlier stage of the sason, and if cotton prices remain uncomfortably firm, the trade here or in other parts of the world must attribute the blame to its own eagerness to secure supplies of raw material. Stocks of American cotton in Liverpool are now bordering upon 300,000 bales, while over 900,600 bales have already been exported from the United States to British ports. Yet the basis remains very firm, and any relief which the spinner or manufacturer may have expected from this source is still withheld, and in this connection the market is disappointing in at least one of its reasons for adopting so pronounced a waiting attitude.

The other half of this policy of reserve is based on the expectation that yarn and cloth prices will develop weakness independently of raw cotton. Indeed, so widespread is the tendency to await developments that one might have suspected a concerted attack was being made on the spinners' position were it not that the geographical dispersion of the diffident buyers precludes the practicablity of united action.

Whatever the motive, a buyer's strike is affecting the American yarn market Signs of weakness and irrigularity are already visible in twist and ring beams, while the increase in output has sensibly relieved the pressure on weft, though in a few counts, 38's weft, for example, there is still room for the exercise of ingenuity in obtaining early deliveries. One immediate cause of the aloofness of the yarn buyer has been the imminence of the spinners' ballot on the shorttime system. A fortnight ago numerous spinners could not conceal their desire to return to full time, and, had the ballot been taken then, it is quite possible that a majority would have voted in favour of the proposal. Talk of full time, however, had an immediate and depressing effect on current sales, and the enthusiasts were sufficiently sobered to vote for a maintenance of 8 3/4 hours' short time at any rate, and to keep the Short Time Organisation Committee in existence as a watchdog. With the ballot out of the way some greater stability should now be achieved, but the spinner is not likely to be top dog again until the demand for cloth develops much more vigour than it has at present. The market in Egyptian yarns is entirely subject to the movement of Egyptian cotton, which in consequence of the political crisis in Egypt is roughly 1d. dearer than it was a week ago.

Demand for the finer fabrics is thus severely handicapped, though a trickle of business continues to filter through. In the stample trades, the situation is certainly no better and probably no worse. Indian houses operate only with extreme reluctance, and if large lines in dhooties have been bought, as was rumoured on Tuesday, the transactions would appear to be quite exceptional. At the end of last week one good order was also placed for wide shirtings. Otherwise the Indian business of the week has been an accumulation of small tramaitions in which the buyer and seller have been bought together only after much expenditure of time and trouble. The native dealer acting direct with Manchester has probably been helped by the week's improvement in the value of the rupee, which has once more risen above 1s. 6d.

The effective demand from China has been quite negligible, but a further improvement has been registered both in prices and in clearances at the Shanghai auctions. From the point of view of the Manchester shipper, the gain in prices has been rendered illusory by the decline in the exchange rate. The political situation, however, is more promising, and at the time of writing a greater activity of inquiry is perceptible. There has been a fair business for Java and the Straits Settlements, and also for the Near East and West Africa. Egypt is rather more subdued, but the political crisis has had no visible effect either on the placing of new orders or on shipments. Some healthy buying of printers has gone through for account of South America. The trade, is so far as it works in the open, has added a little to the activity of the market, while the Continent is not at all backward, and there are signs of more business to come from this source.

JUTE.

Dundee, November 26.—Raw jute taken a decidedly finner trend. The yarn branch of the trade here was never very seriously affected by the fall, and the cloth branch not at all. The cloth trade, in fact, exhibits favourable tendencies. America is thought to be about to enter the market in bulk. American retailers are short of supplies, and there is likely to be a strong demand for cotton goods from the other side of the Atlantic. This will result in a further call for hessians. During the week America has bought hessians to some extent while sacking and tarpaulin still figure prominently. Much depends upon the raw jute position and it is still too early to say that the market has completely recovered from the shock it received when jute fell.

Prices.—Raw jute, first mark actuals, November-December. £43. 15s.; greups, £42; Red SCC and Lightnings, £41. 5s.; Daisee 2, £41; mixed cuttings, £39.

(Continued in column 6).

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 636.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 686.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 676.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 109½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 104½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 286.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dof 4.69-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 91.80.
London—Rome Liras 109
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet but dull.

London, Dec. 13.

Rentes 3 per cent 32 7/8
Bar Silver (Spot) 33
Bar Silver 2 months hence.—Quiet.
China selling.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/28.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 15.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Dec. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/5 1/4
Nes Demand	038
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	221
Japan	109
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm, Christiania, Amsterdam, Switzerland not received.

Belgium	94.75
Athens	25.00
13th Exchange on Warsaw	24.40
13th Exchange on Paris	87.65
12th Exchange on Belgium	95.46
12th Exchange on Athens	257.50
London, Dec. 13.	
Exchange on London in Paris	87.65
New York, Dec. 13.	
Demand Bills	46925

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 11/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 3 15/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Dec. 13.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £79 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 5/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 1/2 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/8
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/4/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/4/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/4/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/4/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement. Rs. 73/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/11.

London, Dec. 13

Bar gold ready £4/8/9.
Silver ready d. 32-14.
Silver forward d. 33-0.
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. India bought China sold
Market steady on the decline possible.

GOLD.

Bombay December 15

Ready :—22-4-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-4-6		22-4-3	22-4-3
Posh	22-4-6		22-4-3	22-4-3

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—7—0
Maha 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 15

Ready—73 10-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	73-12-0		73-10-0	73-10-0
Posh	73-13-0		73-11-0	73-11-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—4—0
Maha 2—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 65/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/3.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 102/10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/5.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 73/8.
6 per cent Bombay Port due 1936 Rs. 90.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1928-48 Rs. 98.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Alid. Advance 415. By. Cotton 515. By. Dyeing 567 8. Century 411/4. Cent. India 508/12. Crescent 218/12. David 360. Fazal 845. Kohinoor 1230. Ind. Bleaching 220. Indore Matwa 388/12. New Great 372/8. Pearls 525. Phoenix 516 Simplex 208/12. Swan 1040. Standard 1575. Swadeshi 605. Tata Mill 180. Vishnu Cotton 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186 4. By Burma 380. By. Burma N. I. 62/8. Bt. Burma Petrol 1/12. By. Steam 60. By. Tramway 80/14. Bundi Cement 8/12. Katni Ord 50. Katni Defd. 150. Shivrajpur 46/8. Tata Ord 11/12. Tata Defd 56. Tata Hydro 745. Scindia Steam 6/3 xd.

London, Dec. 13.

Hongkong Bank £140
Chartered Bank £20 7/8
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/8

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December 15.

12 to 1 O/C.

Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.		215
Bombay Cotton	..	123
Bombay Dyeing	..	855-66-4
Century	.. ..	416-10
Nagpur ex-divi.	..	302-8-7-8
Colaba	.. ..	147-8-48-4-47-8
Crescent	.. ..	216-4-15-16-12
Indore	.. ..	362-8-66-4
Kohinoor	.. ..	1200
New Great	.. ..	366-72-8
Pearl	.. ..	512-8-23-12
Phoenix	.. ..	517-8-10
Sharcha	.. ..	95
Simplex	.. ..	105 10
Swan ex-divi	.. ..	1040
Swadesh ex-divi.		600-605
Pabhi	.. ..	345
Fazal	.. ..	835 13-12
Mathuradas	.. ..	530
Tata Mill	.. ..	177-8
Globe	.. ..	86-4
Mysore	.. ..	113-12
Madhavji	.. ..	347-8-45
Finlay	.. ..	765
Global ex-divi.	..	100
Edward Sassoon	..	132-8
Meyer Sassoon	..	125
Alcock	.. ..	186-4
Bombay Burma Old	..	303-8-300
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.		86-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy		60
Bundi Cement	..	8-12
Central B. Mining	..	26
Indian Cement	..	37-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	11-4
Tata Steel Defd.	..	37-8-34-6

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 13.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb 18 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot December 18 1/2.
Tone:—Small business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 13.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec/Jan value £23.
Linseed Tone:—Quiet report fully maintained.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Dec. quoted 45/9.
Jan/Apl quoted 45 7/8.
Linseed Afloat 50,000 tons.

London, Dec. 13.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Dec/Jan sellers £21 7/8 Jan/Feb. paid 21 7/8
Better demand—Dearer.
Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec. value firm £10 5/8
Castorseed Bombay Dec/Jan. sellers £25 3/4

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 13.

Karachi Barley Dec/Jan. sellers 41/3

London, Dec. 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 21 3/4
Silver Foreign-mined 68 3/4

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 15.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 3 to 12 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 1 point lower to 2 points higher. The market opened steady on some buying, but closed easier on hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"November consumption by U. S. A. mills disappointing. Expect easier tendency."

There is nothing of special importance to report about the situation of the American market as business passing at the moment is of a restricted nature.

The local market, on the other hand, developed considerable strength on Saturday owing to reports of renewed rains up-country, and at the moment it is a difficult task to analyse the position, whilst from a demand and supply point of view there will remain sufficient cotton to fill requirements, but the scarcity of tenderable cotton following on the damage to quality done by these rains will tend to maintain prices for some time to come. As regards the long run our opinion, however, remains unchanged and we look for lower prices.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday and there was a good enquiry from exporters for nice fine quality.

Nothing was tendered to-day against Oomra and Bengal contracts.

The Marwari Bazar and Sewri markets are closed to-day owing to the death of Seth Motilal Moolji. The same are closed to-morrow for Jain holiday, and we will not have our report to-morrow.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

New York Market 13th December, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
				Not received	
23.20	Dec.			23.15	—10
23.25	Jan.	23.04—21		23.15	—10
23.67	Mar.			23.55	—12
24.00	May			23.90	—10
24.14	Jul.			24.06	—08
23.36	Oct.			23.33	—03

Jan. highest 23.31 (10.33), lowest 23.04 (at the opening), range .27.

New York spot on 12th December, 23.70 plus 45; New Orleans 23.85 plus 45.

New York spot on 13th December, 23.60 minus 10; New Orleans 23.50 minus 10.

Small but steady market.

Liverpool Market, 13th December, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Bids.	Since previous close.
13.93	Jan.	12.93+06	13.03+03	12.91	—01
12.98	Mar.	13.05+07	13.07+09	12.99	—
13.05	May			13.06	+01
13.01	Jul.			13.03	+02
12.83	Oct.			12.64	—
Egyptian					
27.95	Jan.		28.80+85	28.10	+85
28.05	May			28.80	+85

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales returns on Friday last estimated at 320,000.
(2) Scattered buying followed by local pressure and hedge selling at the close.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 15.

		Old	Ready	Dec. New
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
,, Fine	M.G.	..	420	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	400	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	400	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	485	487
Nagpur	..	..	485	486
Yeotmal ..	,,	M.G.	480	..
Pulgaon ..	,,	,,	485	487
Dhamangaon	,,	,,	480	..
Amraoti ..	,,	,,	475	485
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	475	487
Mulkapur	,,	,,	476	..
Khandesh	,,	,,	470	..
Broach	Fine	F.G.M.G.	..	..
,, Fully Good		M.G.	490/5	March
Muthia	Fine	,,	..	..
,,		F.G.M.G.	..	..
Dharwar		S.G.	..	..
Coompta		M.G.	570	..
Westerns		,,	540/55	..
,,		H.G.	..	..
Miraj		M.G.	560	..
Cambodia		,,	570/580	..

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 Bales.
Universal Standard 13.30 limited request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	
Liverpool.		
December	12.87	—03
January	12.91	—01
February	unchanged	12.92
March	unchanged	12.98
April	unchanged	12.99
May	13.06	pls 01
June	unchanged	13.03
July	13.06	pls 02
August	12.95	,, 02
September	unchanged	12.81
October	unchanged	12.61
November	unchanged	12.56
December	unchanged	12.52

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

December	29.45	plus 55
January	29.50	,, 55
February	29.10	,, 65
March	27.80	,, 65
April	27.10	,, 60
May	26.60	,, 55
June	26.05	,, 50
July	25.35	,, 40
August	25.10	,, 40
September	24.50	,, 40
October	23.95	,, 40
November	21.25	,, 50

INDIAN COTTON.—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Sinde "Good"	11.35
Sinde "Fully Good"	11.75
Sinde "Fine"	12.15
Bengal "Good"	11.45
Bengal "Fully Good"	11.85
Bengal "Fine"	12.25
Oomra "Good"	11.50
Oomra "Fully Good"	12.00
Oomra "Fink"	12.50
Broach "Good"	11.75
Broach "Fully Good"	12.15
Broach "Fine"	12.55

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Dec. 18.

Total in Sight 8,918,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 389,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 78,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4,746,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 161,000 Bales.
Total Sales 25,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 300 Bales.
East Indian Stock 9,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 1,400 Bales
East Indian Imports 1,000 Bales
American Afloat 260,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 5,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 352,000 Bales.
Taking of the World's Spinners of the American Cotton 485,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Dec. 13.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 43,000
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000
Futures at New York:—

January	23.15	—12
March	23.55	—12
May	23.98	—10
July	24.06	—08
Spot Cotton at New York	23.60	—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.50	—10

Futures at New Orleans.—

March	23.50	—13
May	23.75	—15

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 13.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar sellers 20/9.
Jan/July sellers 12.
July/Sept sellers 17/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
June/July sellers 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
June/July sellers 19.
Tone:—Old Crop easier.
12th Cuban Sugar Feb/Mar 14/8.

METALS.

London, Dec. 13.

English best Selected Copper £68 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64 13/16.
Copper Braziers £85 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter nominal 28 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.
Tin Block £260 1/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, December 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, December 15.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteks Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Khai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		57 8 0
,, ,, to 1		55 0 0
,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1-4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 15.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Hilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 14 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 12 0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 9
Japan	No. 40—1	1 6 6
,,	No. 12—2	1 9 3
,,	No. 20	1 2 0
,,	No. 32	1 5 0

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 13.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 63
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 63/6
Tone:—Firmer.—Quiet.
Australian Dec/Jan. paid 64/6
Choice White Karachi Dec/Jan. sellers 61/3
Soft Red Karachi Dec/Jan. quoted 60/6
Tone:—Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 2,725,000 quarters.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 15.
(10.30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as fixed by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi	70-30	53 0 0	7 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore	70-30	53 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Baggie		54 0 0	8 2 0
Rapseed, Brown Delhi		11 6 0	11 14 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore		11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore		12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed Brown Thin		13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15		76 0 0	15 7 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		72 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black		66 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts		69 0 0	..
Mowraseed		9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley		36 0 0	5 11 0
Castorseed		70 0 0	14 1 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery		0 0 0	5 13 0
Gira		16 0 0	..

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 9 0
Linseed, May	13 12 0
Groundnuts J/F	67 0 0
Cotton Seed D/J	5 10 0
Castor Seed M. M.	13 0 0
Cotton Seed M-M.	5 11 0

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 15

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec. sellers £23
Toria Dec/Jan. sellers £21 3/4
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec. sellers £22 5/8
Business done to-day in Linseed.
La Plata at Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull 21 7/3 and Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi due at 60 1/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, 15th December 1924.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 9
Elphinstone and Century	1 2 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 6
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 9
Textile per lb.	1 7 9
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 5 9
Jacob (Four Miner) per lb.	1 6 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	1 6 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
David per lb.	1 4 3
Tata per lb.	1 5 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 6
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 9
Swan Finlay per piece	6 6 9
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 9 9
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6 12 9
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 9 9
Bombay United per piece	7 6 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 5 0
E. D. Rachel per piece	6 14 9
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 12 0
Hindustani	11 13 0

(Continued from column 1.)

Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.50 (4s. 4d.); spools, 6.63 (4s. 5d.); sacking chains, 6.63 (6 5/8d.); hessian chains, 7. Chester hessians: 10 per. 10oz. 40in., 5.13 (5 1/8d.); 9 1/2 oz. 40 in., 5; 8oz. 40 in., 4.25 (4 1/4d.); floor cloth, 9 1/2 oz. 70in., 10.

COAL.

Cardiff, November 25.—Chief interest on the steam coal market remains centred in contract business over the new year. The outlook for the remainder of 1924 held out little promise of revival, unless the nexpected occurs, and collieries and shipers have resigned themselves to the continuance of a dragging trade over December. Among prime large and steam smallbusiness is moderately active but shot no tendency to materially expand. Wlred and sized products are active and firmbut in the aggregate the volume of business passing is disappointing and insufficie to infuse any life into the market.

Leading coaling depot exporters are booked 250,000 tons of Second Admilty large over 1925 at 25s. to 26s. 6d. f.o.b. and the Admiralty have allocated small contets to practically all leading collieries det, which aggregate approximately 5000 tons prices ranging from 26s. to 27s. Second and Best Admiralty large respectly.

Inquiries from France, Belgium nd Italy are fair, and hope is expressed at the activity in the steel trades of thero former may shortly stimulate dend. Coaling depots are purchasing from nd to mouth, while South American buess remains normal.

Best Admiralty large is fully steady at 27s.—27s. 6d., and some collieries aresll booked for a week or two. Seconds ain ample supply at 25s.—26s. 6d., with cessions offering for spot lots. Dry go meets a steady trade around 27s., ordinary brands are slow at 24s. Dead for Monmouthshires is better, with ces more resolute in upholding forward tations. Meantime supplies are too ly to lift prices. Black Veins rule 24s. 6d., and Westerns 23s. 6d.-24s. Eass are slow at 22s.-23s. 6d. Best steam sis remain scarce and firm at 16s.-17s. d bunkers steady at 15s.-16s. Cargo brs are slow and plentiful at 14s.-15s. Wil bituminous nuts are in good demand rising prices, now ruling 22s.-24s. 6d., d drys 26s. 6d.-31s. Coke is in slightly he request at 45s.-50s. Patent fuel is l and stationary at 25s.-27s.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Swaraj Sabha, Adjourned Annual General Meeting University Settlement House, Procter Road, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Mr. Manu Subedar's Lecture on "Unemployment in India," Elphinstone College 3-15 p.m.

Mrs. Naidu's Lecture on "The Mirror of Indian Life," Mrs. Dharamsey Thacker's Residence, Anand Mahal, Babulnath Road Chowpatty 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

B. P. C. C., Urgent Meeting 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 19.

Arrival of the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught by the s.s. Caledonia.

SATURDAY, December 20.

The s.s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 21.

Annual General Meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in St. Xavier's High School Hall, Carnac Road, at 11 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presiding.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 0
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) A T. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	30	21
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20	25 7

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

The eastward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 11th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 13th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Toba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 16th instant.

S. S. Tamba Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 13th December.

The O. S. K's Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 14th inst and is due here on 27th idem and "Sumatra Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 14th inst. and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 10th Jan.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Kaypara" will be closed at General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 24th inst. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Unprescribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant instead of on Tuesday the 16th inst. as previously notified.

DAXINI SUBODH NATAK MANDALI.

This Natak Mandali will stage to-morrow night an Urdu drama entitled "Shahi Fakir" at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The members of the above Association shall keep their business closed to-day (Tuesday) on account of the sad demise of Sheth Motilal Mulji J. P. the Vice-chairman.

D. T. MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the above dispensary at Ripon Road, during the month of November, 1924, 1,899 patients were treated in these dispensaries, of which 1,652 were males and 247 were females including children.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Jatiswarananda of the Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar Bandra, will conduct a public class on Katha Upanishad at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. Manu Subedar will deliver a lecture on 'Unemployment in India' in the College Hall to-morrow at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. K. Natrajan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. S. H. Prater, O.M.Z.S., Curator, Bombay Natural History Society, will deliver a lecture at the above Institute on Thursday (the 18th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on the following subject: "Some Indian Reptiles. Their Haunts and Habits" illustrated with lantern slides and specimens. The lecture is open to the public.

"THE MIRROR OF INDIAN LIFE."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, a lecture on "The Mirror of Indian Life" will be delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the residence of Mrs. Dharamsey Thuker, Anand Mahal, Babulanath Road to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Members have the privilege of bringing with them two lady-guests and are requested to inform the Hostess early if they will do so.

TENANTS' HOUSING PROBLEM.

There will be a public lecture to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the 'Good Life League Hall" Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, (next to West-End Watch Co.), when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkarny will explain all about the advantages of "Tenants' Welfare Societies" and suggest ways and means to introduce a better system for "State Aided Housings Scheme of Development Department" Mr. A. C. Wander, Vice-President of the Bombay Tenants' Association will preside.

YOUNG STUDENTS' CUTCHI ASSN.

At a special general meeting held on Sunday, 30th November, a Committee was appointed to invite the opinion of the members and to report on the alterations and amendments to be made into the present Rules and Regulations. Accordingly, the Committee has drawn up a "Questionaire", answers to which are invited from all members and Cutchi students. All Cutchi students are requested to join, and help to make the Association a success. The questionaire and further particulars can be had from the Secretary, personally or through post. The Association's office is at Queen's Road (opposite Marine Lines station).

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Sabha a public lecture will be delivered by Mahamahopadhyaya Shastri Hathibhai Harishankar of Jamnagar to-morrow at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Rashtriya Shala (Asoka Building, Princess Street).

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The adjourned Annual meetnig of the Swaraj Sabha will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the University Settlement Buildings, Procter Road.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An Urgent Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg, Fort.

MUSICAL CONFERENCE AT BELGAUM.

A meeting was held on the 12th instant at Sirdar Griha, Bombay, for the arrangement of the 7th Musical Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, which is to be held during the Congress week at Belgaum (Thalakwadi). A Reception Committee has been formed and a Working Committee of the following members has been selected:—D. G. Paluskar, V. N. Thakar, G. D. Burhanpurkar, G. R. Gokhale.

BELGAUM CONGRESS TICKETS.

Those who wish to purchase Visitors' or Reception Committee Member's Tickets can get on payment of Fees—authorised receipts from Sjt. R. S. Padbidri at Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) till Thursday, the 18th instant. The receipts will be exchanged for Tickets at Belgaum.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

The All-India Railway Passengers' Confer will hold its sittings in the Pandal of the Congress on the 28th of December 1924 at 9 p.m. Mr. M. R. Javakar, M. L. C. (Bombay) presiding. All are cordially invited to attend and help the Conference to make it a success.

BELGAUM R. C. TICKETS.

Mr. N. B. Deshpande writes:—The Reception Committee of the Belgaum Congress has also arranged for the convenience of the Bombay people to provide Reception Committee tickets to those intending to have them, at the firm of Mr. Narayan Bhiwani Deshpande, situated in old small causes court Buildings, Block No. 5, Princess Street, Bombay (2).

STRIKE AT DAWN MILL.

About 50 men of the mule department of the Dawn Mill situate at Ferguson Road struck work on Monday morning demanding reinstatement of their Head Jobber who was dismissed for unsatisfactory works.

A MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the 7th Musical Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya writes as follows:—The Reception Committee of the 7th Musical Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Belgaum, held its 2nd meeting in Sirdar Griha on Sunday. Prof. Narayan Ramalakar Khandekar (Sangat Pravin) was unanimously elected President of the Reception Committee. After the election of the Managing Committee, sub-committees were appointed. The days for the conference were fixed as the 28th, 29th, 30th December 1924. It was decided to erect a special pandal for this conference opp. Mr. Narsingsa's Bungalow in the vicinity of the Congress Camp, Thalakwadi, Belgaum. The following subjects will be discussed in this conference:—

1 Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya's Notation System.
2 Swar Shruti, & Laya.
3 Karnatic and Hindustani Music.
4 Sangit & Sahitya.
5 Instrumental Music & Dancing.

Those who are interested in the above mentioned subjects and those who are willing to take part in the discussion are requested to inform the Secretary, 7th Musical Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Belgaum, before the 26th Dec. 1924. It is arranged to give Musical concerts in the pandal every night in which the professionals from different parts of India will take part. Professionals and amateures who are desirous of taking part in those concerts should send in their names to the Secretary before 26th December or should see the Secretary personally.

People who are coming to the Conference are requested to buy tickets of Belgaum Congress instead of Belgaum.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

APPLICANTS WANTED.

The following employments have been kindly intimated to the Unemployment Bureau of the Central Labour Board and suitable candidates are wanted for the same:—

Two Gujarathi knowing primary teachers:
One, Kethari i.e. keeper of granary and foodstuff;
Two, domestic servants;
One Second class engineer having experience of oil engine;
One, General clerk who can start as companion with the employer;

Applicants are requested to see Mr. S. H. Jhabwala Shetye Building Pahavdi, Parel, between 6 and 8 p.m. without delay. No written applications will be replied to.

Are you LUCKY AT RACES!
CONSULT between 10 a. m. & 7 p. m.
Prof. S.R.S. AIYAR,
Scientific & Practical ASTROLOGER,
507 TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
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FINAL M. B. B. S.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION (CLASS II).

R N Abhyankar; N J Bakhru; D D Boovariwala; G K Dutt; R A Choksi; L G de Jesus Coutinho; M M Dalal; S D Dalal; G V Dandekar; J R Desai; M R Divekar; J D Dundas; N H Engineer; D T Gandhi; L G Jaya; J S Kapadia; B R Kashyap; V M Kerkar; B N Khan; J T Khandwala; R C Malik; N C Mankad; D A Marathe; M B Master; R P Mehta; J J Merchant; J D Mistri; M L Mistri; V H Mundargi; B K Nadkarni; K V Navare; P V Navlekar; H J Parelwala; R M Pargaa; C U Parvani; L N Patankar; M M Patel; P C Patel; V A Pereira; A F B Pinto; A Ribeiro; P S Sanade; M G Saoji; J M Sortur; M N Surti; A J Syed; R V Talpade; S Y Torne; K B Trivedi; V T Vagh; P N Vaidya; S K Wadhwani; P B Warden; K S Abhyankar; B R Anjaria; M V Dharamsey; N G Gandhi; C D Joshi; R V Kalele; S J Karapurkar; M D Lathigara; S R Mandapati; P V Mandlik; M A Paranjpe; B M Saigal; P C Sunderam; S M Thadhani; N M Vora; H B Bidi; J D Desai; V V Joglekar; S R Phatak.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION (PASS).

R A Davar; N D Desai; S H Gurshani; V B Kamat; L P Kanetkar; J Lobo; V K Mehendale; C S Mehta; A U Sheta; C B Shroff; V G Thakar; G R Adige; S S Apte; D S Bhandarkar; J D Bilimoria; K D Burjo-Behram; S P Chhaya; D C D'Almeida; V P Dandekar; N K Kaniyar; N A Kulkarni; N T Merwade; V O Sheth; S H Siddiqui; M D Vakil; F Dias; B B Dikshit; K S Kamlapurkar; N C Mehta; E B Mody; B Narayan Rao; A K Pange; H D Patel; K S Raje; G P Vaishnav; P C Valu; J C Chhaya; S S Ghandy; N L Dhruva; J M Kotwal; L M Bongale; M V Chirputkar; L S Sheth; A D Balani; S P Notani; R L Amin; R N Bhaindarkar; R B Book-binder; V U Chitale; N V Dave; G S Kelkar; S H Mathur; M B Shah; B N Vaidya; T B Watwe; P G Gollerkeri; S J Udwadia.

PASSED IN PART I AND IN TWO SUBJECTS OF PART II.

P F Alapat; T N Bhagwat; R R Brundavan; C N Chandrachud; P K Daruwala; E A Desai; S N Desamukh; A Y Deshpande; M A Joseph; N M Kaapesi; K A Mehta; H J Nansey; V R Rege; G S Saigal; S J Sane; M M Sanjanwala; P N Sathe; B G Tipnis; S B Trivedi; B H Vania; R S Varma; U G Wadhwani.

PASSED IN PART II AND IN THREE SUBJECTS OF PART I.

S B Adval; J R Enti; R M Gandhi; A V Jainapurkar; P P Katrak; H H Keswani; G D Mehra; M P Mistri; N J Modi; D G Patwardhan.

PASSED IN PART I.

B R Gokarn; A M Hashim; B M Narsinh; B L Yadav; K B Shivdasani; R C Shrikhande; D N Verma.

PASSED IN PART II.

H J Chhatrapati; J V Dastane; G K Dhairyawan; D V Gokhale; J M Gole; G L Gune; S B Jahar; S G Khot; D K Kondvikar; D M Kothare; M K Marathe; H B Ovalekar; S L Palsar; N B Shah; M J Shaish; N J Thanawala; H M Tilak; H P Vakil; C L Amin; L B Belkhode; J G Calderai; I N C DeCosta; V M Dikshit; C C Killuwala; C Oliver; P R Rana.

The following successful candidates will be eligible for admission to the M.B.B.S. Degrees on production of a certificate from the Dean of the Grant Medical College to the effect that they have completed twenty labour axes demanded by the regulations:—

R N Abhyankar; M M Dalal; G V Dandekar; V B Kamat; B K Nadkarni; K V Navare; R M Parghi; J M Sortur; S Y Torne; P B Warden; N G Gandhi; S J Karapurkar; N M Vora; H D Patel; K S Raje; N V Dave; G S Kelkar.

SECRETARY TO MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

MR. FAROOQUI APPOINTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The first business before the Corporation was the appointment of the Secretary to the Municipal Schools Committee. The election was by ballot, and as there were five candidates in the field four times the ballot took place. The names of the candidates were: Mr. A. R. Bhaiji (the present acting incumbent); Mr. H. G. Anjaria; Mr. M. I. Farooqui; Mr. Slafi Ahmed; and Mr. V. G. Pradhan. The whole meeting of the Corporation was taken up by the Schools Committee's appointment. The struggle for the vacant place was between Mr. Farooqui and Mr. Anjaria, and the ballotting went on until the other three candidates were eliminated and the question came to a straight vote between Mr. Anjaria and Mr. Farooqui. There was much confession on account of the new system of ballotting introduced—which is said to obtain in the Legislative Council and the Assembly. The result of almost every ballot was that Mr. Farooqui secured the first place, and the result obtained in the very first ballot was also the last result. A number of points of order were raised by the members, but the President had to follow the new resolution of the Corporation lately adopted. The result of the last ballot was that Mr. Farooqui got 44 votes and Mr. Anjaria got 41 votes. Mr. Farooqui was thus appointed to the post of the Secretary to the Schools Committee.

There was one other non-controversial urgent item taken up, before the Corporation adjourned till to-day (5-45 p.m.)

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

DRIVER FINED FOR ABANDONING HORSE.

On Friday at the Mazagon Police Court, before the Hony. Presidency Magistrates, Messrs. Evans and Ranjit, Dr. Utamwala of the S. P. C. A., Bombay, charged one Misri Allarakhia, a victoria driver, for abandoning his horse without making due provision for its maintenance.

It was stated that a fortnight before one Gani Alliji was charged for the same offence, and the present accused was a witness in that case and he said the horse in question belonged to him, upon which the said Gani Alliji was acquitted and the present accused was charged. The accused stated that he had given this horse to one Ramchander Genpat who was responsible for it. The Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE.

DATES NOT TO BE ALTERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

The Joint Honorary Secretary, Reception Committee, All India Muslim League writes:—

It has been represented to us that in view of the close proximity of the sessions of the All India Muslim League with that of the National Congress, it may not be possible for delegates and visitors to the Congress to attend the League as well on 30th and 31st—the dates fixed for the sessions of the League.

I may state that the endeavours of the Reception Committee to change the dates were of no avail as the Council of the League could not see its way to alter the arrangements it had already made especially as such a change would seriously inconvenience members from other parts of India.

But the Committee fully realises that no important section of the Mussulmans should be prevented from attending the sessions of the League. If a sufficiently large number of those attending the Congress express a desire to attend the League as well, the Reception Committee will endeavour to so arrange the proceedings as to enable them to take part in all the important matters that are to come up before the League. The 30th might be devoted to the Presidential address and the Report and the morning of the 31st to formal resolutions. The afternoon might be devoted to the discussion of important and controversial resolutions. This, it is expected, will give ample time to those who wish to return from Belgaum and participate in the proceedings of the League which are of an important nature.

The committee trusts that the All-India Muslim League will adopt this course, when requested to do so.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

SESSIONS TO BE HELD IN MARCH.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 5th Sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held on Saturday last at the Servants of India Society's Hall at 7 p.m. Among those present were Messrs. Bole, Ginwalla, Jhabwalla and Dubash.

Mr. Bole was voted to the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution No. 1.—That Mr. Bole be elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the A. I. T. U. Congress. That the following gentlemen be Vice-chairmen. Messrs. Joshi, Baptista, Rai Sahib Chandika Prasad and Jinnah; that Messrs. Jhabwalla, Bakhale, Sadanand and Tendulkar be appointed Secretaries. That Messrs. Tairsee and Dubash be appointed Treasurers.

Resolution No. 2.—That the 5th Sessions of the A. I. T. U. Congress be held at the Damodar Hall at Parel on the 28th, 29th and 30th March 1925.

Resolution No. 3.—That the following gentlemen do form the Finance Committee: Messrs. Bole, Ginwalla, Tairsee, Mavji, Govindji, Kanji Dwarkadas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chotani and B. N. Motiwalla.

Resolution No. 4.—That the following gentlemen do form the General Working Committee: Messrs. Bole, Ginwalla, Jhabwalla, Dubash and others.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 10.

The Governor in Council proposes to introduce at the next meeting of the local Legislative Council a Bill entitled "The Central Provinces President's salary Bill" according to which the President of the Legislative Council Nagpur, will be paid Rs. 10,000 per annum.

It is notified that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by State Agency of a line of Railway on the 5' 6" gauge, from Anuppur, a station of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, to a point near the Hutar Coal Field on the Daltonganj Barka Khana Railway a distance of about 188 miles. The project, together with the Daltonganj Barka Khana Railway will be known as "The Central Indian Coal Fields Railways.

PROVINCIAL CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

The Clerks' Union in an extraordinary meeting under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Dhobley resolved to hold the Provincial Clerks' Conference at Nagpur on the 26th and 27th December 1924, to urge upon the local Government to take immediate steps to order a general revision of pay of clerks in Nagpur. An appeal has been issued to all the clerks to sink their differences, if any, and muster strong at the meeting to make it real representative of all interests in the clerical world and thus to strengthen the hands of the Union to take effective steps in the direction.

COTTON RETURNS.

Business in the cotton selling was very brisk this week-end in all the cotton markets in C. P. The cotton return for the week ended 29th November, 1924, shows that 39,179 carts of kapas was received in all the cotton markets in C. P. as against 43,686 carts in the last week, making a total of 126,617 since 1st September, 1924.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Wardha Agricultural Show, arranged by the Wardha Progressive Agricultural League, will be held at Wardha on January 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1925. There will be a demonstration of all kinds of Agricultural machinery by the Agricultural Engineer to Government and also plough matches for valuable prices. Licences will be issued free to entertainers wishing to perform at the fair on application to the officer in charge, but no payment will be made to such entertainers from the exhibition funds nor any guarantee of profits made.

A rest camp with adequate provision of water and conservancy arrangements, etc. will be maintained from January 21st to 26th. There will be magic lantern shows and lectures of agricultural interest every evening in the exhibition pandal. Prizes will be presented at 3 p.m. on January, 25th.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

SECRETARY'S APPEAL.

The following appeal has been addressed by Syed Zahur Ahmed, Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League, to the members of the League:—

As has been announced in the press, the Council of the All-India Muslim League has decided to hold the Sixteenth Annual Session of the League at Bombay during the next X'mas holidays commencing on the 30th instant the Hon. Syed Riza Ali, M.C.S., of Allahabad has been elected to preside and he has agreed to do so.

The political atmosphere of the country is at present charged with such potentialities for good or evil, that it is no time for rest for those who give any thought to the well-being of their country. Muslim India must be on the alert if the future welfare of Indian Mussalmans is to be secured with dignity and self-respect. Great matters of principle between the Government and the people involved in the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, the Despatch on the Lee Commission Report and the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance, on the one side, and the inter party and inter-communal questions which have arisen on the failure and suspension of the Non-cooperation Programme, and those which have been the subject of discussion at the Unity Conference at Delhi and the All-Parties' Conference at Bombay, so deeply touch us and affect us as Indians and as Mussalmans that it will be a suicide for us not to take the fullest advantage of our organisation of the Muslim League at the ensuing Session at Bombay.

THE LUCKNOW PARALLEL.

The situatoin at present is somewhat akin to the situation in 1916 which had resulted in the Congress-League pact in that year. We are again on the eve of further changes of great political import, changes which require to be watched and shaped properly most particularly in the interests of the Muslim Community. This is only possible if Indian Mussalmans will again make proper use of their organisation of the Muslim League, neglect all minor differences of views amongst them, and muster strong at the Bombay Session of the League in order coolly to take counsel together and, by co-operating together at that Session concert measures suitable to the situation for the advancement of the political status of their country in such a manner as should tend to improve the lot also of their own people, by ensuring that they may not be deprived of their due share of the benefits of the advancement that does occur and to prepare and induce our people the better to co-operate with other Indians for such advancement. If this fails there is a great danger not only of our being unable to secure a proper solution of the burning questions of the day to our satisfaction as Indians and as Mussalmans, but we run a risk of losing, in some degree at least, the advantages and guarantees that the Indian Mussalmans secured after great efforts in the last Reforms as some of our opponents are even trying to shake the foundations on which those guarantees were based.

I appeal most earnestly to you as a member of the League, and to all Mussulman generally for whom the doors of the League are open, to appreciate fully the great importance of the ensuing session at Bombay, and to attend it from all parts of the country in such numbers as to ensure a fully representative gathering and fully representative decisions on the vital matters that are to engage our attention there. I wish it was recognised that to fail in this may be to fail in our duty to our people at a time of great crisis and to lose our case by default.

ARRANGEMENTS.

As is usual the first day of the Session i.e. the 30th December, will be occupied mainly with the reading of the Presidential addresses, the presentation of the Secretary's Report and Accounts, and the formation of the Subjects Committee and the next day with the discussion of important resolutions. In the meantime the Council of the League will hold a meeting on the 29th instant, at 9 a.m. in the office of the Bombay Reception Committee, or at such subsequent time and place as may afterwards be notified there, to enlist new members and to settle and arrange all necessary preliminaries, including the detailed programme and Agenda for the sittings of the League and to frame draft resolutions for the consideration of the Subjects Committee, which would meet at 5-30 p.m. on the 30th instant. For this and similar purpose the Council of the League will work and adjourn day after day till the Annual Session is over.

I hope you will yourself make it convenient to attend the meetings of the League at Bombay and would request you to be good enough to inform the Reception Committee of the probable date and time of you arrival there, at an early date. If something unavoidable is likely to prevent your attendance I hope you will favour me with your views so that I may place them before the League or its Council for consideration.

Kindly also send your suggestions with regard to the resolutions that you would like the League to pass at the next Annual Sessions in order to help in making out draft resolutions for the considerations of the Subject Committee.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

WEST YORKS DRAW WITH BOMBAY BATTN.

A fast and clean game was the result of the meeting between the West Yorks and the Bombay Battalion in the first division of the Sphinx Hockey on the Cooperage on Monday. The game resulted in a one goal draw. The exchanges were fairly even in the first period though the Yorks missed a good many openings. At half time no score was registered. After the restart the Battalion scored first through Greenhill whose shot was saved by the goalie but the referee adjudged the ball to have gone over the goal line. The Yorks strove hard to equalise and ten minutes before the finish Hemmingfield scored a good goal.

Teams were:—

West Yorks:—Day; Jones and Bowron, King, Phillips, and Gordon; Marsden, Dickson, Woolston Hemmingfield and Johnstone.

Bombay Battalion:—Corneiro, Bilby and Jackson; Renyard, Rodricks, and Marquis; Greenhill, Rogers, Sneddon Long and Kelly.

Referees: Messrs. Thornback and Bunday.

CRICKET IN MADRAS.

MOHAN BAGAN DRAW WITH ANGLO-INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

When the play was resumed in the match between Mohan Bagan and the Anglo-Indian Sports Club; Dutt and Sircar who were not out over-night continued their batting. Before a single run was added to the previous day's score Sircar was sent back to the pavilion. Matters did not improve with the association of Ganguly with Dutt, the former being caught by Veyoodech on Garson. Nozra who came in next carried the score to 95, but he was sent a ball on Fewkes, Nailer bringing off a fine catch. Ghose came in last, but before he could score a single run, Fewkes sent his balls flying. Calcutta thus closed their innings for 97 runs.

Ulyett and Veyoodech opened the Anglo-Indians' second innings and in the very first over Banerji who bowled from the pavillion end shattered Veyoodech's wickets for no run. Nailer who came in next was given out l-b-w, to Mitter. Two more wickets fell cheaply. There was some improvement when Fernandez joined Creswell who carried the score to 69 when Banerji found Fernandez's wickets. Fewkes Garson and Flory then played and 121 was put on the board. The Anglo-Indian skipper then declared his innings closed. Mohan Bagan entered on their second venture with Banerji and Mitter. At 16, Mitter was given out l-b-w, for Garson. Ganguly joined Banerji but was run out at 27. Banerji with Dutt carried the score to 49 before he was held by Flory off Fawkes. Das who came in next was short-lived Fernandez breaking through his defences. Chatterji carried the score to 77, but he gave a chance to Creswell which he accepted. Chatterji's score included one sixer. Sircar now joined Dutt and the batsmen played out time. When the stumps were drawn for the day the score was 94 and the match declared a draw.

The fielding of the visitors was exceedingly good. For the visitors Banerji, Sen and Mitter bowled well and for the Anglo-Indians Fewkes was the most successful capturing 8 wickets for 31 runs in the second innings.

MOHAN BAGAN SCORES.

1st Innings.

The following were the scores of the Mohan Bagan Athletic Club:—

1st Innings:—R Mitter run out 2. F K Mitter b Fewkes 0; R Sen c Lewin b Fewkes 11; M Das c Flory b Fewkes 16; J M Banerji c Vyvodech b Fewkes 25; Sircar c Ulyett b Fewkes 0; B Chatterjee c Fernandez b Fewkes 0; D Dutt not out 21. R Ganguli c Vyvodech 12. Extras 10. Total 97.

2nd Innings.

Mohan Bagan 2nd Innings:—J N Bannerjee c Flory b Fewkes 21; F R Mitter l-b-w, b Garson 4; Ganguli run out 6; D Dutt not out 31; Das b Fernandez 7; Chatterjee c Creswell b Fewkes 18; S Sircar not out 5. R. Sen, Horza, F K Mitter and D. Ghose did not bat. Extras 6. Total for 5 wickets 94.

ANGLO-INDIAN SCORES.

2nd Innings.

The Anglo-Indian Sports Club 2nd Innings:—J Ulyett b F K Mitter 15; Vyvodech b Banerjee 0; R Nailer l-b-w, b F K Mitter 21; B Lewin b Nozra 1; A Fernandez b Bannerjee 5; A Creswell not out 22. R Fewkes l-b-w, b Sen, 1; Garson l-b-w, b Sen 1. Flory c Mitter b Dutt 24; D'Cruz and Dodson did not bat. Extras 21. Total for 8 wickets 121.

KOHAT CLOTHING FUND.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes:—The following donations have been received for despatching Khadi for the Kohat Refugees at Rawalpindi:—Messrs. Shivji Poonja Kothari Rs. 251; Shivji Poonja Kothari and Co. Narelvala Rs. 121; Dhirajlal Surajlal Rs. 151; Veljibhai Meghjibhai Rs. 101; Mulchand Bansilal Rs. 101; Kanaklal Biani Rs. 51; Shankerlal and Damodardas Hardwar Ganjvalla Rs. 51; Luxmidas Umiashankar Rs. 51; Keshavji Nensey Rs. 25; Cash Rs. 6 in all Rs. 1,003. The writer has just asked Punjab Khadi Board, Lahore to despatch two thousand yards of Khadi to Hindu Sabha at Rawalpindi for distribution amongst Kohat Refugees.

5TH ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Some of the important problems which the Conference will discuss at its session at Belgaum in the Congress week are:—

(1) Establishing a working brotherhood of students of different provinces. (2) Duties of Indian students at present. (3) The part which they should play in the evolution of India. (4) Making Hindi the national language of India. (5) Encouraging love of Indian history, culture, etc. (6) Some items of the constructive programme such as removal of untouchability, spinning, khaddar, etc.

Fee for visitors, delegates and R. C. members is Re. 1 only. All correspondence to be addressed to Hon. General Secretary, R. C., 5th A. I. S. C., Belgaum.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1924.

MR. A—AND OTHERS.

Indignation, mingled with shame will fill the hearts of all Indians who glance through the evidence adduced in the Midland Bank Case where Prince Hari Singh (heir-apparent of Kashmir), Mr. Robinson (an impecunious bookmaker), Mrs. Robinson (his lady) and Mr. Newton (a bullying sharper) appeared in quadrangular relations of an unconventional nature. The case has been decided against the plaintiff, Robinson, who alleged that the Bank owed him £1,25,000 out of £1·50,000 given by Prince Hari Singh to console, it seems, the plaintiff in his manly distress over Mrs. Robinson's intimacy with that "Eastern Potentate". The story is so sordid that it does not admit of edifying recital; in fact, the Court cloaked the identity of the royal personage by calling him Mr. A and tried to relieve the humiliation of the chief victim. The defence was that there had been a blackmailing conspiracy of a most heinous character, and Counsel succeeded in revealing unsavoury details. Prince Hari Singh was barely out of his teens when in 1919 the drama developed; Mrs. Robinson appears to be 34 while her wedded lord has the silver locks of fifty. The Prince is now twenty-four and there were rumours last week of consultations passing between the Attorney-General and Lord Birkenhead about the "political aspects" of the case. The politics underlying the entanglement of a raw youth at the hands of designing adventurers are not easy to comprehend, but if folly brings punishment Prince Hari Singh has sustained it in the wide publicity given to the tale of his victimisation. Though he was not present during the proceedings before Lord Darling, the Court seemed to realise his unfortunate plight in 1919 and we are sure every Englishman above the Robinson-kidney will sympathise with his predicament. When the character was described as an "Eastern Potentate", the picture seemed to be that of a veteran Blue-Beard who happened to fare badly in one of his numerous escapades. The age and identity of the person throws a different complexion on the incident, but the occasion ought to remind our princes and plutocrats of the risks of degradation they incur during their pleasure-jaunts in Europe.

Plain-speaking is difficult, but enough may be indicated of the embarrassments caused to the Indian public by their prolonged and mysterious absences from the scene of their duty in India. The first visitors to England and Europe earned personal credit through their stay abroad. Not all can maintain the prestige of Ram Mohun Roy or Keshub Chunder Sen or Dadabhai Naoroji as visitors of earnest purpose and spotless character. Indian princes who first went to England profited by their tours and brought the spirit of widened outlook in their domains. We can quote illustrations of Princes who patronised Indian talent in England and brought young men into their service; but they seem to belong to the past. Is it too much to remark that the tradition has taken a different turn and that many "Eastern Potentates" are lavishing their wealth on entirely superfluous luxuries in Europe? Indian students seek education abroad in larger numbers. Nevertheless the old contact between royal visitors and promising Indian talent is to a large degree lost through the element of vain luxury which, every Indian knows, is vitiating the purpose of many foreign tours. Incidents, far out of the Platonic focus, have come before Courts of Law and though the non-amenability to process enjoyed by "Sovereign" rulers in treaty-relations with the King, has saved them from indignity, the India Office had at least once indirectly to convey a message through a Parliamentary statement that future security would largely depend upon the good behaviour of the exalted visitors themselves. Prince Hari Singh was only an heir-apparent when Newton communicated to Mr. Robinson that his wife was "going wrong with a dark man." These things cannot be pleasant to the sober reflection of Princes who not seldom are hounded by gangs of touts and black-mailers. Nor should the pleasure-seekers imagine that their lapses are unknown to the public in India. We know of an instance in which a ruling prince thought nothing of spending 25 per cent of the total revenues of his State a year for his progress abroad. The stories of misadventure are numerous. While we recognise the advantages of an occasional tour abroad for the renovation of ideas, the present tendency of several of our roving potentates is to do themselves well and forget the main pretext of their peregrinations. If the good of the State is the real purpose, it would be far better to depute officers on study-leave than for a ruler to roam about and try to govern by erratic cables. The quality of administration by foreign-returned Princes is deteriorating. The Princes who travel with stately suites and private secretaries chosen out of whim, are languishing through over-stay and needless expenditure abroad. For years the State of Pudukottah never had the honour of a call from its ruler. The Prince had married an Australian lady and apparently his health required the protection of the Imperial climate. Health is, of course, important, but is it not strange that some headstrong Princes find the conditions of India hopelessly adverse to the circulation of blue blood? India contains every variety of climate, one has only to choose the station. But one wants the mineral waters of Vichy, another will die without the salubrious air of Bath. The pursuit of pleasure is unhappily the obsession of our "educated" Princes, but they have to pay through compromising their reputation where the health-maniacs go too far. It is distressing to hear of individuals in the clutches of profligate harpies, and they are as a body being less honoured by the aristocrats they eagerly approach with slimy scandal about their feet. Though they lavish money, they do not obtain a tenth of its value and they go down in the grade of accessibility. Robinson had been a butcher in Australia, he was a bankrupt, he was next a book-maker. To the Indian it seems a noxious descent for the heir-apparent of Kashmir, but these fascinating entanglements are none too rare in the case of Princes who over-stay the necessities of State-objects. The subsequent drain from India is considerable from the view-point of the public, and the jest about pauper-peers marrying millions out of America and astute adventuresses drawing thousands out of wandering Nabobs and the nation benefiting both ways, has, unfortunately, some element of truth in it.

To illustrate the utter lack of proportion on the part of some Princes abroad and the disdainful levity with which those who make money out of them even in sober business, we give below a passage from the "Evening News" London. It appears that an Indian Prince is on the scene and West-End tailors are exulting over the coming profits. We quote:—

"The biggest order was given to a Dover-street firm. The son of one of the wealthiest Indian Maharajans wanted a complete wardrobe for his visit to Europe. He ordered and was fitted with 72 lounge suits."

"Trying on," it seems, took some weeks. "The rate averaged three suits a day. It was done with a certain ceremony," says the newspaper, "for a syce was in constant attendance, and with smooth dexterity spread a gorgeous cloth before the august legs of his master to keep them hidden from the eyes of the cutter and his assistant when trousers were being tried on."

The "syce" touch is artistic. I suppose the bearer remained on the kerb outside massaging a back tyre of his master's car. While massaging was on, the trade-assistants themselves must have been rubbing their hands! But, seriously, what sane purpose is served by a young Prince in England, apparently on a Continental spree wasting the money of his State at West-End and clownishly donning seventy-two suits? They must have dumped him with at least a dozen shoe-horns and two dozen looking-glasses; and when princely yokels waddle about in gorgeous costume to be clothed in more fashionable attire, why should not the West-End tailors find glee in it? Indian Princes—and several Indian aristocrats who go to Europe on business-bent—will do well to repress the diversions so wildly countenanced as among the disorderly comedies of war-time. Intriguers and black-mailers there are in plenty to discredit the repute of "Nabobs" and exploit them indefinitely. Many have, it is well-known, burnt their fingers by moving with the designers of frivolities in the West. The time has come for crying Halt.

PRESIDENCY POLICE.

The Inspector-General of Police reports an uneventful and fairly satisfactory year 1923 for the charge of Law and Order in the Presidency. Though there is an increase in crimes by about 10·000 cases, cognizable crimes have been steadily on the decline for the last two years. The rise in the total is due to the addition of cases under the stringent administration of special and local laws not cognizable by the police. In areas where crimes have been on the increase, the tendency is of course to attribute it to retrenchment in the force, but not all superior officers accept the slothful explanation. The Superintendent of Sukkur where there was a growth of crime puts it to retrenchment, but the Commissioner of Sind does not accept the story as adequate. As far as the tax-payer is concerned, the excuse appears paradoxical, because the total cost of the Presidency Police in 1923-24 rose to Rs. 1,25,67,748 from Rs 1,23,96,449 in 1922—23. Retrenchment is nevertheless alleged to have affected the efficiency of the Department. Again, in spite of retrenchment, the average cost of each police-man rose from Rs. 517-2-7 to Rs. 526-3-6. In these circumtances, official explanations of the admitted increase of crime and the diminution of efficiency in certain areas appear unsatisfactory. Instead of promiscuous figures, the Inspector-General would do well to classify the list of policemen, European and Indian, higher grade and lower grade, and give the public some idea of the financial charge they are on the tax-payer. In the average cost per police-man in the Presidency, the Bombay police-man is not a heavy charge as compared with other provinces, but we must recognise the fact that the average credit of investigation per police-man is less than three cases a year. In the table of provinces on the index of individual efficiency, the Bombay Presidency comes low. The Inspector-General in a short passage deplores the decline in popular reverence for law and order; in other words, the growth of political agitation which in moments of provoked excitement reached strange levels of action. While there was a natural increase in "rioting, defiance, law and order offences" there was also a drop in predatory crimes like dacoities, robberies, thefts and the receiving of stolen property. This remarkable decline in a year when certain professional gangs throve well and were seized in the end, seems to indicate that the impetus to civic comradeship given by political agitation did produce a certain sense of orderly regard among neighbours. There was an increase, of course, of cases consisting of of defiance against official lordliness to make up for the decline in mutual marauding. The absence of famine too must have helped the spirit of neighbourly conduct. The Inspector-General complains of the burden on the C. I. D. "357 public meetings and conferences were attended by the staff and reports made on the proceedings as against 192 in the year before." Much of the heresy-hunting was, we believe, due to distrust and ignorance of political leadership. To-day it is well-known in the Belgaum area that city officials have been asked to watch the people attending the Congress and the Conferences, and note their behaviour and antecedents. The time is now a and Belgaum we presume there must be "heavy charge". But amount of a considerable uvrings on the absolutely futile manner without rhyme part of the C.I.D. who to compile evior reason are encouraged dence and justify existence. A careful study of the Police Report in the Presidency will show that a lot of excessive expenditure is due to the individual inefficiency of the police and the prevalence of distrust among Government officials.

Notes of the Day

Reporters and Reporters,

Our monthly grouse about the Associated Press had better pass early this time, since it may have some salutary effect on the selection of news at the Belgaum Congress. The faults of the service may not be grievous in its eyes, but their existence cannot be denied. The Calcutta office was always inclined to slur over news interesting to mere Indians, and to be discriminatively European; for a casual example, look at the language of the telegram last week in which a Rani figured as suitor for divorce against a "native Indian Prince." As there was no risk of a French Indian Prince or a Rumanian Indian Prince being sued for divorce in Calcutta, the term was offensively tautological. The fault of the Madras office is that of omission; for instance, last week there was an influential meeting at Madras when Mr. H. S. L. Polak and Mrs. Besant made important speeches of which no notice was taken by the A. P. It cannot be mere retrenchment when we recall the inconsequential extracts wired from Madras on St. Andrew's Day. The foible of the Punjab correspondents of the A. P., is to emulate the fustian of Sir Malcolm Hailey and his Sudhar Committees. Not long ago we exposed in these columns their ways of subservient partisanship. The latest *faux pas* is the forecast from Lahore of Mahatma Gandhi's alleged programme of Swaraj or death. Mahatma presided over the Punjab Political Conference, and the Lahore correspondent broadcasted a cryptic message in the name of Gandhiji. People were puzzled and the two imperial watchdogs of Bombay bayed furiously. We consulted the issues of the "Tribune" containing the report of the Conference but failed to see the sensational pronouncement. According to Chesterton's Roman reporter, Mark Antony had cried before his friends and countrymen, saying "See what rents the envious Casca paid!" The Lahore correspondent was obviously an avatar of the Roman reporter. Mahatma Gandhi is, however, hard in condemning the versions of all newspaper reporters. But he has more than once been let down badly by the A. P. and his opinion of reporters is in no mean degree due to the lapses of our premier news-agency.

A Tale of Cervantes.

Though really the Taxation Committee have to proceed like dumb-driven cattle, it is interesting to see them determined to be heroes in the strife. The questionnaire of the Committee has not yet been issued; the Assembly and public leaders have repudiated their egregious mission of proportioning taxation without fixing the economic capacity of the people; the Committee have been entreating all and sundry to give them "all the material available"; snubbed right and left, they are whipping up the official reserves to perform the ceremony of tendering evidence. Though the Government of India know their own mind regarding the convenience of more money from the tax-payer, they realise that it is customary to "take evidence" even when they merely "explore avenues." On Saturday, we were told that a professor had been examined and another was resting in the ante-chamber. More. All the economic thinkers of the I.C.S., available in the vicinity of Delhi—Messrs. Calvert, Sim, Clow, Freke and Strickland—had been previously examined. The facts elicited are apparently confidential, because we were told that the Lucknow Professor is the first to be "publicly examined." Land-revenue is presumably to be considered "only so far as is necessary for a comprehensive enquiry of existing conditions." Existing conditions, of course, include the Permanent Settlement, or else the Maharajah of Burdwan would not have displayed all the sweet reasonableness of manner recently ascribed to his political temper. But instead of honouring "existing conditions," the professor suggested the entire abolition of land-revenue. In this state of confusion, what wonder is it that Anglo-Indians propound their reasons for welcoming the Todhunter Committee? Mr. Carr, President of the European Association, told Lord Reading that they had good reasons:—

> We also welcome the Taxation Inquiry Committee, for while fully prepared to carry our fair burden of taxation, we feel it is perhaps unduly heavy in some respects. Income Tax is levied, it is felt, far more effectively on the British than any other community, while high duties on food-stuffs, which are a necessity to many of our members, high duties on clothes and the unjustifiably excessive burden on motor transport, press hardly on people who are feeling keenly the economic strain of the times. (Hear, hear).

Terrible indeed is the burden of food and lodgings for them in India. Still they bear it up manfully instead of paying 4s. 6d in the pound at home or drawing the dole. The Taxation Committee have a quixotic function to perform and they are well qualified for it.

Father Hull.

We regret to hear of the retirement of Father Hull from the editorship of the Bombay "Examiner." In the twenty years of Father Hull's editorship, the "Examiner," though a sectional organ, commanded the interest of many serious-minded students of religion, church-history and the rationalistic conflicts dating from Spencer and Huxley. Ferocious controversy was the very breath of his being. He wrote book after book, releasing them in the form of articles in the "Examiner," and they provided edifying reading. He hardly wasted his time on current events or their sad chroniclers, we mean, the newspapers. He was of the order of Browning's Grammarian, living in the stellar regions and striving valiantly for the extinction of heresy. Give him exciting topics like Galileo or the episodes of the Holy Inquisition and he would relate all the palliating arguments of the Church and by sheer wealth of rhetoric fascinate the caviller into momentary assent. A contemporary of Alexander VI once said that the Papacy must indeed have been a divine institution because no human organisation could survive the flagrant iniquities of the age! Father Hull would discuss all things in terms of the Time-spirit, aggressive and undismayed. If in church-history he was a strenuous apologist, he was far more strenuous as an assailant of Rationalism and the Reformation. He would attack Darwinian deductions on philosophical grounds; he was far above the tumult of war and the tragedy of pestilence; he was always fighting not after the manner of men, all the beasts of Ephesus and holding up the banner of the Catholic faith. Under him the "Examiner" failed to mirror the changes of ordinary life. He was the antithesis of Father Gille, the gay Belgian monk, whose human touch in the "Catholic Herald of India" drew away many local readers to its allegiance. Father Hull had his obsessions, but he had a robust mind and a contentious manner which would have delighted the Athenians who, according to history, always looked for new things. We hope under Father Roper's editorship the journal will descend nearer the earth without necessarily losing the zeal of its founders.

Bhavnagar's Example.

The Bhavnagar Municipality deserves to be congratulated on its decision to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi on his visit to Bhavnagar next month. This is, we believe, the first time that a municipality in a Indian State has honoured itself by honouring the nation's leader and the decision of Bhavnagar Municipality is the more welcome in view of the fact that the president of the Municipality though elected by it is a high official of the State. Bhavnagar has in the part been an exemplar to other States in several respects, but seldom has the example set by it been more worthy of emulation than in the present case.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

SIR SYED AHMED'S POLICY.

(BY LALA LAJPATRAI.)

VII*

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was unquestionably a great man. He was high-minded, unselfish and devoted to the interests of his community. He lived and died for it. His political creed consisted of three articles:

(a) Non-interference in the affairs outside Muslim States,

(b) Concentration of all efforts on the betterment of the Muslims' condition at home, and

(c) Alliance with the British Government.

In his eyes, these three articles were more or less interdependent.

As long as he lived, he commanded the almost undivided allegiance of his educated fellow-religionists, though even then a few of the latter interested themselves in the Indian National Congress. After his death, there was a change. A large number of his former followers and pupils abandoned all the three articles of his faith. But an equally large number continued to believe in and follow his policy. The masses went with the former. Thus a situation arose which may be summed up in two phrases: Pan-Islamism, and hostility to the British.

A Sound Policy.

Under the influence of the Non-co-operation movement a sufficiently large number of Muslims joined the Indian National Congress, but in very many cases their nationalism seemed to be only secondary to their Pan-Islamism. Now it is obvious that the Indian Muslims must sympathise with their fellow-Muslims outside. The misfortunes of the latter must draw their sympathy; their glories must fill them with elation. This is only natural. Hindus cannot realize this fully as there are virtually no Hindus outside India. While admitting this, I have no doubt in my own mind that Sir Syed's policy of concentration at home was the better of the two. The advocates of Pan-Islamism have never realized that Nationalism must precede Internationalism (whether political or religious). People who are not free at home, cannot help others either to gain their freedom or to retain it. People who are poor, illiterate, destitute and dependent at home, cannot very well give away what they have in order to help others. The sentiment has a veneer of nobility, but it is neither practical politics nor sound economics, and in my opinion it is not good religion either. There are some people who will laugh at these ideas, but that does not affect this truth. The events of the last three years have in my judgment conclusively shown that at least in this respect Sir Syed's policy was sounder than that of those who reversed it.

Note.—Compare Muslim contributions to the Khilafat and Smyrna funds with those to the Tilak Swarajya Fund, the Malabar Relief and the Muslim Education funds etc.

The first article of an Indian's faith must be to love India above every other country on the face of the globe. Only then can he be a *patriot*. Divided allegiance and divided love cannot produce either good nationalists and patriots or even good religionists.

Change from Nationalism to Pan-Islamism

There was a time when the ablest and perhaps the most popular of Muslim poets sang the two songs, one beginning with the line: *Of all the countries of the world, our Hindustan is the best* and the other a Musaddas ending with the refrain: *The same is my country, the same is my country.* It will be interesting to insert here a few verses from these songs showing the depth of patriotism and the height of na-

(Continued on page 8.)

M. HERRIOT

TO RESIGN

PROBABLES FOR PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—Even the Government press today admits that M. Herriot's illness may compel him to resign. Doctors hope that M. Herriot will be able to leave bed in ten days' time but it is doubtful whether he will then be fit to tackle immediately with many difficult and urgent problems including the budget, the Allied finance conference and the Franco-German commercial negotiations. M. Herriot's personality is largely responsible for the workable alliance between the Radicals and the Socialists and his vacation of office will bequeath a difficult task for his successor. Names of M. Painieve and M. Briand are mentioned in such an eventuality.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING STRIKE.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Melbourne.—The basis of the settlement of the shipping strike is an agreement that the Sydney ex-service men's Labour Bureau be abolished by 28th February. The ex-service men of the Labour Bureau are allowed to join the Water-side Workers Federation with full union benefits. A" orders of awards of the arbitration court must be obeyed in the letter and the spirit and in the event of future disputes there should be no stoppages and sympathetic strikes until a decision has been taken by a properly constituted body.—Reuter.

BACK FROM ROME.

LONDON PRESS ON CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 14.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary reached London late last night on his return from Rome.

Commenting on his visit the "Sunday Times" says:—Mr. Chamberlain's journey has been one of immense interest and importance, which, while greatly enhancing his diplomatic reputation and experience, will doubtless lead to more friendly and complete co-operation between Britain, France and Italy in political reconstruction of Europe and establishment of peace on a solid and permanent basis.

The "Observer" expects to see smooth working of Britain's future relations in Europe much enhanced by personal contacts Mr. Chamberlain has established during the past fortnight in-two such outstanding capitals. "Mr. Chamberlain has entered into intimate discussions with M. Herriot and with Sgr. Mussolini. He has visited the Vatican and sat in deliberation with the accomplished representatives and the significant personnel of the League Council. All of these experiences will contribute directly to a mutual understanding of the Powers and to a harmonious adjustment of their standpoints".—B.O.W.

BRITAIN AND GENEVA PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

"Le Journal" says: In the course of a conversation with M. Clementel, the Minister of Finance, yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the British Government would reserve its decision with regard to the Geneva Protocol until the Dominions had been consulted. M. Clementel declared that France had no intention of settling the debts with America without consulting Britain.—Reuter.

"DRACHENTELS" TAKES FIRE.

JUTE BALES DAMAGED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A telegram from Bremen says that the German steamer "Drachenfels" arrived on December 13th from Hamburg with 450 tons of cargo for Bremen from Indian ports. She took fire on 14th in number one tween Deck containing 992 bales of jute. Fire has been extinguished. About 250 bales have been damaged by fire and 740 by water.—Reuter.

EVACUATED SPANISH MOROCCO.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien's" Madrid correspondent understands that France has asked Spain her intentions with regard to the part of Spanish Morocco which the Spanish troops are evacuating.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking

18512

BRITISH DEBT.

HUGE PAYMENT TO U. S. A

FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE RATE.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 14.

To-morrow the British Government will pay to the Government of the United States dol. 90,650,000 on account of interest and repayment of capital of British debt to America. Of this total dol. 68,655,000 is on account of interest and 23 million dollars is repayment of capital. In order to make this huge payment the British Government has had to purchase dollars for both interest and capital in connection with debts which are payable in American currency. Rate of exchange is therefore very important matter. The "Observer" makes interesting contrast in this connection with the position as it existed last June. The last payment to be made tomorrow will probably be on a basis of about 4.7 dollars. Taking that figure as the basis, however, cost in sterling will be £19.574.000. Had there been no improvement in the value of the pound since June last and had the rate remained at 4.32 dollars' level, the cost would have been £21,052,000. In other words the rise in the value of the pound has saved the British Exchequer £1,478,000 sterling.—B.O.W.

REPARATIONS UNDER DAWES PLAN.

U S. A. CLAIM.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 14.

The claim of the United States to a proportion of reparations to be paid by Germany under the Dawes Plan to meet cost of her army of occupation is expected to be considered by the Conference of Allied Finance Ministers in Paris next month. Correspondence, which has passed between the Allies since the American claim was formulated, has been of a friendly character and will facilitate Paris discussions. Many legal points are involved however, and a statement clarifying the position is likely to be issued shortly.—B.O.W.

BIG RAILWAY SCHEME.

EMPLOYMNET FOR LABOUR

LEAFIELD, Dec. 14.

New employment on a scale sufficiently extensive and widespread to effect the labour problem throughout Great Britain will be created by the elaborate programme of work upon which the London Mid.and and Scottish Railway have decided to embark. New construction involving expenditure of 14 million pounds sterling is being undertaken and it is stated that practically all manufacturing centres in Great Britain will benefit by contracts to be placed under the scheme.—B.O.W.

ARRESTED EGYPTIAN DEPUTIES.

RELEASED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Cairo.—19 out of the 42 persons arrested on 27th and 28th November were released to-day as the evidence was deemed to be insufficient. The released persons include Makramobeid and two other Deputies. The Ministry of Interior intends further to charge Makramobeid with making incendiary speeches. The remainder of arrested persons will appear in court to-morrow. The authorities express the opinion that the investigations into the outrage will proceed satisfactorily, but the enquiry will necessarily be prolonged.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

MR WILLIAM COOTE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Mr. William Coote Member of Parliament for South Tyro Tyrone has died after collapsing at a meeting in Belfast.—Reuter.

The late Mr. William Coote Member of Parliament who was born in 1863, started business at 20 in provision trade. By dint of industry he built up a business as auctioneer and stock-owner. In 1900 he rented large mill premises at Ballygawley, where he started and developed the manufacture of woollen yarns, subsequently forming this into a private limited company, of which he was the Managing Director. Since 1916, he represented South Tyrone in Parliament.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Berlin.—The German Ambassadors in London. Paris and Rome have been summoned to Berlin to report on the views of Britain, France and Italy with regard to the construction of the new German Cabinet.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE

MR. HARRIS' INDICTMENT

"VESTED INTEREST" RESPONSIBLE FOR FAILURE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In an outspoken article in the "Daily News", deploring the events at the Opium Conference in Geneva from which it is of opinion, that the British Empire has come out anything but well, Mr. H. Wilson Harris says that while America is co-operating with the League unreservedly her efforts have failed because Anglo-American co-operation is lacking and partly because of the vested interest in Opium in certain regions of the British Empire. He refers to heavy revenue from Opium in the Straits Settlements as a strong financial argument for the continuance of smoking. Mr. Harris is of opinion that the Hague Convention is assiduously whittled down instead of being strengthened, while the new convention is tantamount to an agreement for the perpetuation of Opium smoking in the Far-East. In conclusion he laments the apathy and ignorance on the Opium question in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

NOT TOO LATE STILL.

"M. G'S" ADVICE TO INDIAN DELEGATION.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A leader in the "Manchester Guardian", while admitting that even if the Government of India sacrificed three per cent of its revenues drawn from opium and stopped exporting the world situation would not be decisively improved in view of the fact that countries like Turkey and Persia might still be active and China would still be able to provide smugglers with generous cargoes, suggests that in view of the importance of the presence of the Americans at the Geneva Conference it would have been wiser and more just had the Indian Delegation not dug itself in behind the barrier of technicalities. The paper says there is still time to change the policy.—Reuter's Special Service.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15

At the High Court to day before Mr. Justice Pearson mention was made of an application by the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla for refund of monies alleged to have been paid by the Directors of the Bank out of capital as dividends. On this application misfeasance summons were issued against six Directors directing them to make repayment of those amounts on the ground that under the law Directors were liable to refund any amount which had been paid out of capital as dividends. His Lordship fixed Wednesday next for the examination of Mr. MacFayden, one of the Directors who is shortly leaving the jurisdiction of the Court.

C. P. MARATHI NO-CHANGERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

It is resolved to hold a conference of all No-changers of the C. P. Marathi province at Wardha on 16th December in order (1) to find out and express the opinion of the No-changers of this Province on the Bengal compromise; (2) to elect representatives for the Belgaum conference and (3) to organise the No-changers of the province. It is hoped every No-changer of the province will attend the above conference with his friends and fellow-workers.

GUJARAT P. C. COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Executive Committee has sanctioned the following grants at its last sitting. (1) Rs. 20,000 for Antyaja Sewa Mandal. (2) Rs. 5,000 for Bhil Sewa Mandal. (3) Rs. 3,000 for Mirathedi Bhil Ashram. (4) Rs. 1,200 for Sarbhon Ashram Bardoli Taluka. (5) Rs. 5,000 for Rastriya Vinaya Mandir Rajkot. (This is the second grant of Rs. 5,000 given to Rajkot Vinaya Mandir.) Rs. 5,000 for Rashtriya Shala, Wadhwan City. (7) Rs. 3,000 for the local Majoor Office for Khadi Prachar. (8) Rs 5,000 for Ameli Khadi Karyalaya. (9) A loan of Rs. 5,000 to Anand Taluka Committee for constructive work.

The Majoor Mahajan has recently opened a dispensary, a cheap grain shop and a reading room for the benefit of mill labourers.

MONSOON REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 15.

Monsoon has strengthened in South-east Madras, where rainfall has been nearly general.

A few falls occurred in Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Negapatam and Cuddalore one and a half inches. A well-marked western disturbance is affecting Persia.

Forecast:—Extension into Malabar.

GOVERNOR IN SIND

MUSLIMS IN SERVICES

MEDICAL RELIEF IN RURAL AREAS.

In his address to the Zemindars of Sukkur District on December 13, His Excellency referring to the question of appointments, said:—"I do not think there is any foundation for your suggestion that the orders of Government in regard to appointments are not being carried out, and, in view of the representations made to me personally by some of the Members of Council from Sind, I have taken considerable trouble personally to inform myself of the situation, and to ensure that the orders of Government with regard to the employment of Mahomedans are carried out as intended by Government, for I fully recognise the claims of qualified Mahomedans in Sind. You will not expect me to go into the details of all the possible appointments which can be made, but, taking, for example, the appointment of Mukhtiarkars and Resident Magistrates, and a few other appointments which are all graded together, I find that out of the last 27 appointments made 17 are held by Mahomedans, 7 by Hindus and 3 by Anglo-Indians. The more recent figures are still more remarkable, for out of the last 16 appointments made 13 are held by Mahomedans, 1 by a Hindu and 2 by Anglo-Indians. Again in the class of special appointments in connection with the Revenue establishment of the Sukkur Barrage, I find that in July 1924 the Revenue Officer reported that he had employed 22 Mahomedans and 34 Hindus, and that he proposed to increase the number of Mahomedans in his future recruitment.

For the Engineering establishment of the Lloyd Barrage it is not so easy to find qualified Mahomedans. Much of the work is of a very technical nature requiring special training and I do not think you will be able to give me any single instance in which a Mahomedan who is fully qualified for any particular appointment has been passed over by the Chief Engineer in charge.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN RURAL AREAS.

In the course of his reply to the address of the District Local Board of Larkana on December 13, His Excellency said:—

In your address you have particularly alluded to the question of Medical Relief in rural areas. The whole subject of medical relief is one to which Government is directing its earnest attention and the difficulties, great as they are in the large centres, are even greater in the rural areas. I can inform you that proposals have been put before me by the Minister and the Surgeon-General, of which I have approved, which, while in themselves an experiment, will, I hope, in practice prove to be of considerable value, and, if they are successful, they will be extended widely throughout the Presidency. I am convinced that the Government can do no better work than caring for the health of the people, but Government cannot do this alone and must rely on the help of all representative institutions.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

In the course of his speech at the Durbar held at Hyderabad on December 15, His Excellency said:—

There is one matter more or less connected with politics on which I wish to congratulate you and the people of the whole Province, and that is the absence of any of those communal disturbances which have created so much ill-feeling in other parts of India. I am aware that communal feeling is perhaps just as strong in some parts of Sind as it is anywhere else, but the people of this Province do not allow themselves to be carried away by these feelings, and preserve an attitude of tolerance for the religion and the views of their opponents which might be copied with advantage in many other parts of the country.

His Excellency referred to the "important change" which has taken place, since 1919, namely, "the appointment of Ministers to deal with Transferred Subjects, and the present Minister for Local Self-Government is a well-known and popular figure in Hyderabad. Whatever may have been the case in the past, you cannot suppose that a Government of which he is a member is likely to forget the needs of this Province, or to disregard its rights in any way."

DR. CHOITHRAM ILL.

CONDITION CAUSING ANXIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 15.

Dr. Choithram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee has been ill in Karachi. Civil Hospital nursing home suffering from gastric ulcer for the last twelve days under the treatment of doctors Nazareth and Nihalchand Vaswani. He had persistent continuous vomitting. It subsided. He then progressed satisfactorily, but on Saturday evening he developed paralysis, losing power of speech and swallowing owing to blocking of blood vessels in the brain and was seen unconscious. The condition is causing anxiety. Early this morning he has regained his consciousness and power of speech, and swallowing and feeding from mouth has been restarted.

CABLE ITEM.

The King attended the Rugby match on Satarrday at Twickingham when the New Zealand team defeated the Combined Services team by twenty-five points to three.—B.O.W.

A PRINCE IN COURT

RANEE WANTS DIVORCE

JUSTICE PEARSON'S JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, D c. 15

Mr. Justice Pearson delivered judgment to-day on the application made by the respondent Prince Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar in a suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Devi for the dissolution of her marriage with the respondent.

In the present application the respondent questioned the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court to hear the suit on grounds, amongst others, that the respondent was neither a British subject nor domiciled in British India, he being a brother of the late Maharaja.

His Lordship delivering judgment said that it was a suit for the dissolution of marriage in which the respondent entered appearance under protest and demurred to the Court's jurisdiction on several grounds. It was also contended that there were sufficient materials in the affidavits filed for the Court to come to a decision in law. But as some of the grounds involved disputed questions of fact His Lordship had come to the conclusion that the English rule under which the Court was asked to act had no applicability to India as section seven of the Indian Divorce Act did not bear the meaning which counsel for the respondent had sought to put upon it. His Lordship directed that an answer should be filed by the respondent by January 5 It would be open to the respondent to apply to the Court to try the question of jurisdiction first before entering into other issues.

INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR SANDHURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

A communique issued here says: —

The following six Indians candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College Sandhurst to attend the course commencing about February 1st 1925:—Digambar Singh Brar, son of Honorary Captain Hira Singh Brar Sardar Bahadur, Montgomery; Hubert Arthur Francis, son of Dr. L. Francis, Provincial Medical Service the Punjab; Shankarrav Pandurangrav Patil Thorat, son of Rao Bahadur Pandurang Chimnaji Patil, Deputy Director of Agriculture Poona; Gurbachan Singh, son of Honorary Captain Gopal Singh O.B.E., landlord and Jagirdar Bhagowal Gurdaspur District; Muhammad Afif Khan son of Pensioned Risaldar Major Ghous Muhammad Khan Bahadur, late 21st Cavalry Kohat; Agha Muhammad Raza Ali Khan, son of Nawab Agha Ali Raza Khan, Khan Bahadur Indian Imperial Police the Punjab.

MORE ABOUT STATION-MASTER'S GOATS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec 15.

Further report in connection with the suspension of the station-master and pointsman of Luni Richha (Ratlam District) says that on Station-Master's disposing off his goats and wiring to the D. T. S. to that effect his suspension was cancelled. The station-master has 4 children and the pointsman about 7. The nearest village from where milk can be had is about 2 miles. Pointsman Ramkrishna of Rovalkhudr (Ratlam District) was discharged in September last for keeping buffaloes. He appealed, but to no purpose. The plight of the staff under the present circumstances is pitiable.

Official and Personal.

Sir Leslie Wilson accompanied by Lady Wilson and staff arrived at Hyderabad on Monday. Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind, visited the Civil Hospital and the tombs of Mirs and Kalhoras ex-rulers of Sind.

This (Tuesday) morning His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will open the Muslim Educational Conference and perform the opening ceremony of the Nava Vidayalaya Hostel.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Sir J. C. Bose's Research Institute on Monday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading attended orchestral concert given by the Calcutta School of Music, on Monday.

Mr. F. A. Hadow, Member of Railway Boards, Mr. Dencharak one of the Directors of the Home Board of the South Indian Railway, Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent, the South Indian Railway, and Colonel Clarke, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, left Madras on Sunday night by a Special Train on an inspection tour of the South Indian Railway, both Broad and Metre Gauges.

Mr. Hadow will return to Madras on the 27th instant and leave for Calcutta the same night.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will leave Sindh for Bombay this (Tuesday) afternoon by the S. S. "Chakla."

Mr. Findlay Shirras has been elected Member Titulaire of the International Institute of Statistics. The Institute has its headquarters at the Hague and numbers 170 members belonging to 29 countries. The election is second since the war.

AT HOME AGAIN!

VICEROY AT CALCUTTA

SPEAKS ON TRADE RVIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened this morning the annual session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett. Mr. A C Chatterjee and other distinguished visitors attended. With the exception of Ceylon, Northern India and Telicherry, all Chambers which are members of the Association were represented.

In asking the Viceroy to open the Conference, Mr. W C Currie, President of the Bengal Chamber, expressed sympathy with His Excellency in his difficult task of administration and assured him of the Chambers' abiding loyalty to him as the representative of the King-Emperor. They regretted that Mr. Chatterjee, whom they were specially glad to see there that day, was leaving them so soon. At the same time, they welcomed his appointment as High Commissioner, for they were convinced that with his keen interest in, and extensive knowledge of, Indian questions generally, and of those relating to Industry and Commerce in particular, he would administer his important office with success and would do everything to promote the real welfare of the country. Mr. Currie recognised that one of the most interesting and important occurrences of the last year as regarded the relation of the Chambers with Government was the grant of representation in the Legislative Assembly.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of the speech, said:—

"When I last addressed you I made some observations regarding the economic situation and trade prospects. You no doubt felt at the time that my remarks were generally speaking not of a very cheering nature and were only occasionally enlivened by a very strictly guarded vein of optimism. The shadow of the upheaval of the Great war was then still lying over India. Trade was dull and the future appeared uncertain. Nevertheless I discussed at the time some satisfactory features in the situation which emboldened us to entertain hopes for the future and I was able to perceive some rays of light from the coming dawn beginning to illuminate the general darkness and obscurity of the outlook. I am glad that these anticipations have been more than realized. Since then there has been steady progress towards a return to normal conditions. The steady revival of trade has been a source of great gratification to me. In the first six months of 1922 India's imports were 111 crores and her exports 142 crores making a total of 255 crores. The figures for the corresponding period in the present year are 123. 169 and 292 respectively. The total seaborne trade of India is greater for the first 6 months of the present year by 18 crores than it was for the same period last year and exceeds the figure for this period in 1922 by 30 crores. This is eminently satisfactory.

INTERNAL TRADE.

"Turning to internal trade, I find the same signs of prosperity. The increase of 4½ crores in our gross railway receipts as compared with last year indicates a general revival of activity and prosperity. The general improvement is reflected in the fact that my Government were able to present a balanced Budget last year. It is too early to forecast the coming Budget, but without undue optimism I may observe that crop prospects at the moment are generally good and that the omens are favourable.

CALCUTTA INDUSTRIES.

"As I am speaking in Calcutta, let me dwell for a moment upon the industries of special interest to Calcutta. Though jute mills are still working short time I understand the industry is passing through a period of quite exceptional prosperity. Tea has made a dramatic recovery. In 1920 the tea trade touched the depths of a period of deep depression. It has, however, risen again to the surface and is now basking in the sunshine of abundant prosperity. I cannot too highly commend the grit and courage of those connected with the industry who have brought it through the bad time to the good. Coal is not for the moment unfortunately in as flourishing a condition. The difficulty is no longer one of inadequate transport facilities but is connected with a slackness of demand for the supply. It is hoped that the Coal Committee which is now investigating this question among others will be able to suggest a method by which the export coal markets may be recovered. During my stay in Calcutta on this occasion I am glad to say that I have been able to pay a visit to the coalfields and was greatly interested in all I saw and impressed with the progress in organisation and development achieved. I am now in a better position to visualise the problems connected with an industry which will always command my attention and sympathy.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

"On the subject of exchange and currency, I know you will not expect me to say much. There are hopeful signs in Europe to-day of economic convalescence and the time seems at last to be drawing near when the more stable currencies of the world will once again bear a fixed relation to gold and when India too may hope to see an end of the period of wide fluctuations in exchange. But, that time has not yet arrived and much we can say with confidence that the time for action has come, it is

(Continued on next page.)

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

tionalism which inspired their composer and the broad spirit of tolerance that pervaded them. The first contained the following:—

This song is often sung as a substitute for "Bande Mataram" and has been raised to the dignity of a national anthem.

Religion does not teach mutual animosity. We are Indians; our country is Hindustan.

Greece, Egypt and Rome have all been effaced from the world, but our name and distinction is still living.

There is some reason why our life will not be extinct although changing time has been our enemy for centuries.

Take the following from the other:—

The land in which Cheshti delivered his message of truth.

The garden in which Nanak sang the song of theism; the land

Which Tatars adopted as their home;

The land which made the people of Hedjaz leave the desert of Arabia;

The same land is my native land, the same is my native land.

(The land) which aroused the wonder of the Greeks,

(The land) which taught science and art to the whole world etc., etc.

The place from where the world heard the song of theism;

The place from where the Prophet of Arabia received cool breezes, etc., etc.

In the foot-note it is said that the first line refers to the flute of Shri Krishna and the second is a *hadis* to the effect that the Prophet said "he was receiving cool breezes from the direction of India."

(The land) in whose atmosphere life is life of Paradise. (The land) which is Gautama's country, (and thus) is the holy land of the Japanese;

(The land) which is smaller Jerusalem for the lovers of Christ.

There is another song composed by the same poet under the name of (New Shivala) —the temple dedicated to Shiva—Which is full of the noblest possible sentiments of Hindu Mahomedan Unity. I used to often recite it in my exile in the United States of America and translated it into English for an English magazine. My translation was versified by Dr. Ananda Kumar Swami and published in one of the American magazines.

Equally remarkable and pathetic is a poem called (a wail of pain) lamenting Hindu-Muslim disunity. Following the same line and even more pathetic and impressive is a poem called Taswir-i-Dard (a picture of pain). I cannot resist the temptation of giving a few verses here:—

Oh! Hindustan, thy spectacle makes me weep.

Thy story is the most instructive of all stories.

The next verses lie wail the fact that the writer has been assigned by Fate (the duty of) being a *Nohe Khan* of India:—

Oh! plucker of flowers (evidently referring to the foreign rulers) You have not left a trace of the leaves even.

By your good luck, the gardeners are engaged in warring with each other. (This evidently refers to Hindu-Muslim quarrels).

Then come the following verses:—

Oh! fool, think of your country; misfortune is about to overtake it.

As there are consultations in heavens to ruin it.

See what is happening and what is about to happen.

What is the use of repeating old stories?

* * * *

Oh! Indians, if you wan't awaken in time, you will be effaced.

And there will be no mention of you even in stories.

In a collection of Dr. Iqbal's Urdu poetry just published at Lahore, his poems are divided into three periods. The first ends with 1905. All the poems breathing the love of country and Hindu-Mahomedan unity belong to this period. the second ends with 1908. The third begins with 1908. It is remarkable that all the poems cited by me belong to the first period. The first and the second periods are comparatively free from sectarianism. The third period is full of sectarian religionism.

Compare these gems of Urdu literature and Indian Nationalism with later songs in the days of Pan-Islamism which begin with the Verse:—

China and Arabia is ours (and so) is India ours. We are Muslims, the whole world is our native land.

In still later poem occurs the following:—

Our hem is free from the dust of native land. Thou art the Joseph whom every Egypt is canaan.

In a poem on patriotism or the love of country the poet sings of its evils and hints that the Prophet cut the roots of the tree of patriotism This, he holds is a new fangled weapon of modern powers.

What a change! But even more remarkable are some of the folk songs composed during the best days of the Khilafat movement, which have been sung and are still being sung by the masses of Muslims in the Punjab.

Let the reader imagine what an attitude of mind must have been produced in the minds of the younger generation. of Mussalmans by writings and songs like these.

Dr. Muhammad Iqbal is no ordinary versifier. He is an accomplished scholar and a poet of the highest order who is master of several languages. His writings and poems are to be found in every educated Muslim's home, nay, even in most cultured Hindu homes too. He has, by no means, been the solitary propounder of these views. I have selected him because, being an admirer of his I have been a constant reader of his compositions.

Hijrat and its Consequences.

Add to this the *Fatwa* of the Ulama that India being a *Dar-Ul-Harab* (a place of war') every good Muslim ought to leave it and migrate to a Muslim Country. We know by this time how the *Hijrat* movement ended how much money was wasted over it and how much misery was wrought thereby. The best commentary on it was witnessed by me at Constantinople. On the 3rd or 4th day of my stay there, I met two young Indian Muslims walking in the street. They accosted me first. When I asked them how they fared in Constantinople, one of them burst out almost in tears and said that if he ever returned to India he would give out a bit of his mind to tell his Muslim countrymen how mischievous was the teaching that India was a place of war and how false the idea that the whole world was the home of the Muslims. That boy was one of the Mahajarin of 1921. He had travelled all over Muslim Asia from Afganistan through Turkistan to Russia and then back to Angora and Constantinople. His experience was so bitter and his condition was so pitable that he denounced Pan Islamism in rather strong terms. That was what I learned from other Indian Muslims also whom I met in Turkey and Egypt, and this is natural enough. A Bengali Muslim in Egypt denounced the Khilafat movement in such strong terms that I can not reproduce his language. Blood is thicker than water, as they say No part of the Muslim world except Egypt is excessively rich and prosperous. Everywhere the Government have to look after their people and the latter have to eke out their means of subsistance. How can they be expected to provide for foreigners even though the latter are Muslims? The Amir of Kabul was perfectly justified in asking the *Mahajarin* to leave his country. Later on he was forced, perhaps for diplomatic reasons, to ask some professedly anti-British Muslims to leave his territories. Similarly it is idle to expect the Turks to help the Indian Muslim *Mahajarin* when there so much poverty in their own land.

No Pan Islamism in Turkey and Egypt.

The fact is that my visit to Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine and Egypt has completely disillusioned me about Pan-Islam. I found it no where. Every country is busy with its own home problems and they are sufficiently complicated and troublesome to keep them engaged all the time. Turkey is suffering from the after-effects of a devastating war. The war has denuded the country of a great number of its male working hands and this is one of the reasons that have forced their hands to abolish the *Purdah* system, and trust to their womanhood to produce food for them. The problem of expatriating Christians from Turkey and receiving the Muslims in exchange from Greece is a huge problem on their hands. The problem of safe-guarding against internal enemies (Greeks, Armenians and Jews etc.) is sufficiently serious. Internal and external fears compel them to keep an efficient army equipped on up-to-date lines. All this means a great financial strain. Over and above this, they are not quite United among themselves. As in other countries, so in Turkey, there are parties who think differently in politics. The abolition of the Khilafat and the expulsion of the Khalifa and other members of the royal family was a desperate step which they had to take in the interests of the present Constitution. They are making a most noble effort to consolidate their power to reform their administration and to raise their country to a first class position in the Councils of Europe.

Under the circumstances even those who do not see eye to eye with the Mustafa Kamal and his party in matters religious and political and who resented the abolition of the Khilafat, are opposed, out of patriotic motives, to the reopening of the question, at least for some time to come. From my study of the conditions in Turkey (short and cursory as it was) I could only conclude that from first to last the Turks were intense Nationalists. At the present moment their only concern is their country which they want to preserve, manage and rule in the interests of the Turks. The Turks seemed to me to be a noble people, clean in their appearance and clean in their dealings with others. Their dress and their manner of living is almost wholly European except that the men wear the fez. About their religion, indeed, I know nothing, but any one who has his eyes open can read the writing on the wall. There does not appear to be much of religionism in Turkey. They have abolished *purdah*. I saw lady clerks working in the Post Offices and other public offices without a veil. I saw thousands dressed in European dress with a Turkish over mantle, going about in public streets, and walking in public gardens without any veil. To me their dress seemed perfectly decent, which combined in a most appropriate manner the fashions of the East and the West.

The Turks have issued strict regulations which aim at restricting polygamy to a very large extent, if not abolishing it altogether. I saw most drastic regulations being enforced against the use of any but the Turkish language. There are also very strict rules, subject to exceptions, against enlisting non-Turks in the army. I observed no prejudice against music, either vocal or instrumental. Even dancing is indulged in higher circles. I was sorry to see rather a general use of wine.

In short I saw nothing, either in Constantinople or in the other towns of Asia Minor which could show that the Turks were in any sense of the term more religious than the rest of the natives of Europe. Every-where I saw signs of social and national distinctions and preferments. My impressions were confirmed by the Indian Muslim residents of Constantinople who met me. I was agreeably surprized to find that in the Alazhar University the quarters reserved for the residence of Indian students were called *Rawaic-Hindu* i.e., a Boarding House for Hindus.

In Syria and Palestine also the problem which absorbs the Muslim Community is how to regain or maintain their freedom. In Palestine the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority over the Jews. Christian European is creating a strong and well protected Ulster in Palestine, which leaves almost no hope of the Muslims ever regaining their lost position of supremacy. Everywhere one sees well-built and well-equipped colonies of Jews springing up with their own highly efficient educational and philanthropic institutions and with their equally efficient industrial concerns. They are fast buying lands of Muslims and Christians. Money is pouring in from America and Europe. The only disconcerting feature is that is only the poorer class of the Jews and the oppressed members of the race that are emigrating to Palestine for permanent settlement. In Syria the Christians form a very important part of the population. In neither countries is there any communal rivalry or jealousy between the Muslims and the Christians.

I am afraid Indian Muslims are more Pan Islamic and exclusive than the Muslims of any other country on the face of the globe, and that fact alone makes the creation of a united India more difficult than would otherwise be the case. I am inclined to think that in this respect, at least, Sir Syed's policy was sounder than that of the Khilafatists. He did not believe in a religious Khilafat. He did not accept the Sultan of Turkey as a Khalifa and he was opposed to the Muslims of India devoting much attention to the affairs of Turkey or other Muslim countries.

AT HOME AGAIN!

(Continued from previous page).

think desirable that India's currency policy should remain a policy of watchfulness and that no final commitments should be entered into. I am watching the movements of the money markets and exchanges of the world closely in order that the right movement may not be missed by India. Meanwhile in India itself I am endeavouring so to manage our currency situation during the period of transition with the able assistance of my Finance Member that we may avoid on the one hand all risks of relapse in the direction of inflation and on the other hand meet all reasonable demands for currency during the busy season. I have reason to feel hopeful that we may be able to win through the winter and spring of 1924-25 under conditions of somewhat less acute stringency in the money market, than prevailed a year ago. Apart from the special provisions for the issue of emergency currency which were provided by the Paper Currency Act of 1923 the Government of India are ready to use to the full their powers to issue additional currency against sterling securities purchased for the paper currency reserve so long as exchange shows reasonable strength. We have already issued crores of additional currency under these powers during the past two months. Further the Government intend to propose legislation next session in Delhi to extend these powers in order that there may be no doubt of their ability to meet all legitimate demands should the season be a specially busy one and the demand for circulation in India particularly active. I am happy to see in the increased confidence which is manifesting itself in business and commercial circles a proof that they appreciate the action which the Government have taken and are taking in this difficult sphere.

STEEL PROTECTION.

"Your Chambers naturally take a direct interest in fiscal questions. The most important measure of this kind which has been passed since I last addressed you is the Steel Industry (Protection) Act. The Act was based on the very careful and able investigations into the conditions of the industry conducted by the Tariff Board, its effect was to impose heavy protective duties but the protection which the act was designed to afford has subsequently proved ineffective mainly owing to the rapid and marked fall in the prices of Continental steel. The Tariff Board in consequence have made further investigations and as you are aware my Government has now accepted their finding that a further measure of protection is required. My Government has published a resolution setting forth its conclusions and proposals. The latter take the form of bounties in lieu of additional duties and will be placed before the Legislative Assembly next month. I earnestly hope that the liberal measure of assistance we proposed will ensure the prosperous progress of the steel industry in future.

"As regards Protection generally let me remove any doubts which may exist as regards the position. My Government steadfastly adhere to the policy we adopted and announced when we accepted the main recommendation of the Fiscal Commission Report. There is no question of a wholesale adoption of indiscriminate protection. Every industry that demands Protection is required to prove its case in public before an impartial Board. So far the results of this policy have been gratifying. The application for Protection have not been unduly numerous and there are signs that the careful and reasoned examination of each case by the Board is having a real educative effect. Protection is no longer loosely regarded in India as an abstract proposition easy of application to every case and as a panacea for all kinds of economic difficulties, and the thinging public in India have begun to look at it in the right light, to treat it is a strictly practical question and to realise that its application in any case can only be justified by the strict merits of the case itself.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

"Another important change of interest to your Chambers relates to the separation of railway finance. I have little to add to the observations I made on the subject to the Railway Conference at Simla. I believe the decision arrived at represented a fair solution and I am confident that it will result in benefit both to the railways and to those who use them It is not easy to hold the balance evenly between the claims of the general taxpayer and of railway interests but there is no doubt that under the previous system where railway earnings went into the general exchequer and money for railways was voted each year the railways were crippled in development and there was little incentive for initiative improvement or economy in working. It was clear that communications were unduly taxed to swell receipts from general revenues. I am satisfied that under the new system sufficient control is maintained and the State will continue to receive a fair and stable return on the money invested in railways while at the same time the railways have a real incentive to work on economic efficient and commercial lines.

"A perusal of your agenda tempts me to wander off into many interesting subjects, but time will not permit of these digressions and I shall content myself with a brief reference to one or two points on which I may be able to add to the information available upon some of the topics before discussion takes place.

VIZAG HARBOUR SCHEME.

"My Government regards the Vizagapatam harbour scheme as a scheme of first importance. At present, there is no harbour for ocean going steamers on the 900 miles of the east coast of India which separates Calcutta from Madras. There has been delay in completing the examination of the scheme, because it was inextricably bound up with the question of a new line of railway from Raipur to Vizanagram. The port could be of little use unless the railway was built and the railway would not pay its way without the port. The examination of those connected problems has, however, now been completed and proposals have been formulated which will shortly be referred to the Secretary of State.

TRADE UNIONS AND TRADES DISPUTES.

"Two items on the agenda refer to legislation regarding trades unions and trades disputes. As regards the former Bill the position is that after consultation with Local Governments my Government have reached provisional conclusions which have been embodied in a Bill. The Bill has been published and circulated with an explanatory letter and it is intended to introduce it with such modifications as may appear desirable in the light of criticism received in the ensuing Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly. The Bill provides for taking simple steps to recognise the right of association among workers and to give associations of this character a definite legal status. The Bill may be considered in some quarters as premature but there is obviously something to be said for taking preliminary measures at the outset to deal with the trades union movement in India on sound lines. The movement can hardly fail to assume importance in the future.

"Your Associated Chambers were in favour of Government taking up the question of preventing trade disputes simultaneously with any legislation relating to trades unions. The provisional conclusions of my Government as regards trades disputes have also been embodied in a bill which has been published and circulated with an explanatory letter to invite criticism. From the opinions received up to now it appears that the provisions of the Trades Union Bill have received a considerable measure of approval but some criticisms have been directed against several of the clauses of the Trades Disputes Bill particularly those relating to strikes in the Utility Services. Let me make it clear that the views of my Government as expressed in these Bills are tentative only and my Government will welcome criticisms and suggestions for improvement and are prepared to make such changes in these Bills as may appear desirable in the light of the comments received.

STORES PURCHASE.

"As regards Stores Purchase let me assure you that my Government have not dismissed from consideration the resolutions which the Associated Chambers and the Legislative Assembly passed on the subject, but are carefully examining at the present moment the changes in the directions advocated by the resolutions which they would be justified in commending to the Secretary of State. You are aware that it is particularly necessary in this case to be sure of the ground before changes can be proposed. Since these resolutions were passed the new Stores Purchase Rules have been promulgated. You will have observed that these rules to some extent liberalise the system of stores purchase more particularly by enabling the purchase of plant and machinery from branches and technical agents in India of approved manufacturing firms elsewhere. In the matter of policy this is a step in the direction to which the resolutions pointed.

"I have been somewhat disappointed as regards the delay in the revision of the insurance law in India. The Draft Bill which was intended to regulate all forms of insurance in India has been ready for some time but my Government after its preparation received information that the Board of Trade had appointed an Expert Committee in England to consider the English Insurance Act on which our law in India is based and to report what alterations were required to bring it into accord with modern requirements. It is obvious that my Government must await the results of the expert examination now being conducted in England before proceeding with our own Bill.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

"If in this direction I must be content to mark time I am glad to be able to inform you that the Civil Justice Committee which was appointed in February last as a result of certain observations made by me at your annual meeting two years ago have completed their enquiry and Mr. Justice Rankin hopes to be able to present their report which will deal in particular with the machinery for commercial suits before the end of the year. I cannot too highly commend the care and expedition which have marked the labours of this Committee. I know that your Chambers consider the question of ports and shipping to be of first importance. You will have observed that my Government have recently held a Conference on the subject. There has been some misconception as to the scope of that Conference. Let me make it clear that the Conference was only a preliminary conference regarding this very difficult and important subject. My Government is engaged in overhauling the merchant shipping law in India much of which dates from a period anterior to 1887 and is in some respects, as you are aware, out of date and sadly in need of amendment. There is in addition the question of the connection of the Central Government with the direct administration of navigation ports shipping and Port Trusts and the method by which those matters can be controlled and administered. Future development and improvement must largely depend for its success on the establishment of a clear and well defined system of administration and the recognition of spheres of responsibility. Before constructive changes could be devised, it was necessary to explore these difficult subjects, to clear up misunderstandings and arrive at some provisional conclusions in discussion with provincial representatives. By this means alone could the useful work of the revision of our shipping laws proceed. The result of the preliminary conference, I am glad to say, has been satisfactory and several misconceptions have been removed and a clearer vision of the main principles involved has been obtained. My Government is now in a position to be able to begin to formulate concrete proposals. I need scarcely add that when proposals have been formulated the local Governments and commercial communities will be given the fullest opportunity for examination, criticism and suggestion.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

"You have alluded to Mr. Chatterjee's impending departure and I am sure he greatly appreciated your kind reference to him and your good wishes for his success in the new office of which he is to assume charge next month. Though I suffer the loss of his vauable services as a colleague and adviser on my Executive Council the offer of the post of High Commissioner was made to him because of the great importance of the post to the interests of India. It is desirable at present that this post should be held by an officer who has first hand knowledge and long experience of commercial and industrial conditions in India and of Labour questions and who is in touch and sympathy with Indian sentiment. These qualities Mr. Chatterjee, first as a secretary in the Commerce and Industry Department of my Government and later as the Member of my Executive Council in charge of the portfolio of Industry and Labour has shown that he possesses in an exceptional degree and I feel sure that in his hands in London India's interests will be served with the greatest care, fidelity and ability and that India's reputation at the capital of the Empire will be worthily maintained.

POLITICS AND COMMERCE.

"I do not propose to dwell on the political situation in India to-day as I have already spoken on the subject at length, since my arrival in Calcutta a week ago. To what I have said I need only add that I am confident that in the main object the Government have in view they have the firm support of the commercial communities in India. Commerce best thrives under conditions where there is external and internal peace, where there is respect for law and order where the Government receives the support of its citizens in the discharge of its primary duties and functions, where there is steady moral and material progress among the people, where the nation grows in unity and self-respect and where in consequence the good name of a country stands high in the estimation of its neighbours. Anything that may occur to give a set back to the establishment and maintenance of these conditions threatens the very life of commerce and destroys the delicate fabric of credit and trust with which all commerce is intervoven.

"I have spoken to-day of a trade revival. I have dwelt on the hopes for a period of commercial activity to which the commercial communities the Government and the country alike eagerly look forward. I earnestly trust that no cloud of unrest may arise to obscure that horizon towards which we have turned our eyes and that all classes in the country will unite to strive for peaceful and constitutional progress in India and for the development of these great natural resources with which India among the countries of the Empire has been so abundantly endowed."

RESOLUTIONS.

SUPPLY OF CURRENCY.

After the Viceroy had concluded, the Chamber proceeded to consider the resolutions on the agenda. Mr. F. V. Rushforth (Bengal) moved:—

That this Association considers that the present arrangements for the supply of currency in India are inadequate and urges the Government of India to take steps to provide for such permanent increase as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the country.

SIR BASIL'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett said that he had really very little to add to what had been said by His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject. He could not really follow what more Mr. Rushforth expected. The resolution began by saying that the Association considered that the present arrangements for the supply of currency in India were inadequate, but there was no ground or any proposal whatever put forward for altering that state of affairs. As regarded the second part of the resolution, Government was trying to provide an increase but whether it should be permanent or otherwise depended on the situation. He did not think it necessary to follow Mr. Rushforth in his argument in regard to the question of the connection of exchange with the supply of currency. The present contention was that there was no automatic method of increasing currency because the exchange position was in a transition period. If exchange was stabilised whether in gold or in sterling, that would automatically involve arrangements under which currency would be increased or decreased in accordance with the exchange position. In the opinion of the Government of India the time had not yet arrived when a final decision ought to be arrived at in the matter. Until it did, he could not see that Government could do anything more than they were doing. While he sympathised with the desire of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and of business men that there should be no starvation of the currency, he did not think that Government could rightly be accused at the present time of being so much frightened by the risks of inflation as to have kept too tight a pressure on the safety valve. Exchange must enter into the consideration of the question, otherwise they had no criterion at all except the size of the Imperial Bank cash balances. He failed to see what Government could do more than they were doing at present. It was really a question of their judgment as to what was the middle course and what was the right position.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. L S Hudson (Bombay) moved that having regard to the decision delivered on August 18th 1924 by the Appeal Bench of the Bombay High Court, the Association requests the Government of India to take immediate steps to get the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 amended by the Legislature in such a manner that it will give effect to the ordinary commercial practice of treating bearer drafts, hundis and cheques as negotiable by delivery in all circumstances irrespective of any endorsements that may be made on them.

The resolution was carried.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

Mr. S H Taylor (Upper India) moved that in the opinion of the Association the notification issued by Government on July 10th 1924 in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act and exempting from import duty certain articles of military use tends to defeat the purposes of the undertaking given by Government to the Association and the public that Government stores should be treated for customs purposes like any other imports and that in the opinion of the Association the exercise of powers under Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act should in the future be severely curtailed and in practice be strictly limited to articles such as military arms and ammunition, the production and supply of which are the monopoly of Government.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. F. A Tassie (Bengal) and adopted.

Another resolution which was adopted expressed the opinion that the present system under which stores are purchased for Government requirements in India by the Indian Stores Department and other purchasing authorities and in the United Kingdom by the Director-General of Stores is not in the best interests of the country and that for it there should be substituted a system of rupee tender in India for delivery in India with publication of every case and that that system should be administered exclusively by the Indian Stores Department and other purchasing authorities in India, where arrangements should be made for the requisite test and inspection of the goods purchased and payment for them.

The following resolution was also carried:—In the opinion of this Association, the terms of reference to the Coal Committee now sitting are inadequate in their scope and they ignore the interests of coal users in India. This Association therefore strongly urges on Government the necessity for supplementing the present inquiry by a direction that the Coal Committee shall consider the steps to be taken to secure an adequate supply of coal for the needs of the industries established in the country, including the possibility of reducing railway freights in respect of long distance industrial centres.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

In the share market prices opened sluggishly steadier for the special-ire stocks after the week-end with narrow fluctuations. Little business was entering in the higher prices stocks and values underwent no change. In cases moving was reported during the early session. Later a moderate turnover resumed. Jutes exhibited a weaker tone. Opium and London found sellers at lower rates. In miscellaneous only a few isolated deals took place in this section. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent Government paper Rs. 65/12, 6 per cent bonds 1935 97/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/3, do 1927 100/14, do 1930 102/2.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1402.

Railways:—Bankipur Behar Light Railway 69, Sara Serajganj Railway 73.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8, Buwreah 392, Dunbar 104, Kesoram 4/8, Tinnevelly Textiles 2/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 630, Auckland 263/8, Budge Budge 45/8, Champdany 209, Cheviot 309, Clive 43/4, Delta 553, Fort Gloster 950, Fort William 367/8, Howrah 44/8, Kamarhatty 658/8, Kankinarrah 520, Kelvin 854/8, Khardah pref 99, Kinnison 950, Lawrence 620, Lothian 473/8, National 308/8, Presidency 3/4, Reliance 62/12, Union 565.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 5/6, Chatabar 3/4, Gopalpauck 10/8, Knoodia 3/8, Seetarampore 7/8, Sendra 18/4, South Karanpura 10/4, Talcher 6/2.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 12, Indian Iron and Steel 21, Firpo Ltd. 10/4, British India Corporation ord 5/4, Burma Corporation 10/8, Samastipore Sugar 10/4.

Tea Companies:—Basmatia 22, Bateli 5/5, Betjan 33/8, Loobah 17/4, Maulvie 16/6, Orang 12/8, Rutema 19/12, Tengpani 19/10.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirty-second pence.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. S. M. Rahman, Pleader has been unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Akola Municipality at a special meeting held yesterday at the Town Hall.

A difference has arisen in Rangoon between the Millers on the one hand and the Burmese and Chinese paddy brokers on the other over the question of the measuring of paddy arriving by water.

The 14th Shahidi Jatha of 500 Akalis left Amritsar on Monday. It is expected to take more than two months to reach Jaito.

At a meeting of the Punjab Health Week Committee held on Monday at Government House, Lahore, Lady Hailey presiding, it was decided to celebrate the Health week in the Punjab from the 28th February to 5th March.

THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

A REVIEW.

(BY EX-CAPTAIN.)

The most popular function of the year in Bombay has just closed and the people have still not lost the relish of the great and sensational performances of the bat and ball individually as well as collectively. Muslims have come out successful after a series of years and all feel rejoiced at their victory. On the whole they were decidedly the best side in the Quadrangular contest. The first game was played between the Hindus and the Europeans. After some excitement the game came to a tame close because for want of time the European team had lost the match long before the last ball had been bowled.

Europeans were not so bad a side as some are led to believe, but they were rather unfortunate as their batting failed in the first innings, Hosie and Rogers being the only two batsmen who could play. Some got out and some had bad luck. Hindus were very fortunate in sending back Lyons cheap to the pavilion. He was the best and most daugerous bat in the English team. Hosie played capital cricket against odds when he was losing partner after partner and the only help he got in the innings was from Rogers. Then Travers and Higgins also did not do well. If the second innings of this game had been played, the finish would have been exciting. The bowling of the two teams was at par. The Hindu batsman played well and achieved a deserving victory. Naidu played a dashing game and earned applause.

In the second game of the carnival between the Parsis and the Mahomedans, the latter were a stronger side on the whole. This was more a bowler's game than that of the batsman. For the Muslims, Botawalla and Salah played with courage and confidence in the first innings. In their second innings the Mahomedan batting failed miserably. Thanks to the brave effort of the two veterans, Hasan and Salam, and still more of the young Nazir that the team collected 130 runs between themselves, otherwise at one stage it appeared that the side was not going beyond the total score of the Parsis. The Zoroastrians met with the same fate at the start of the second innings and in spite of the great effort of Colah and Warden they lost the game by 105 runs. Gandhi scored 64 runs, but lived the life of a cat at the wickets. Colah is a promising batsman and will render a good account of himself in future.

The final match between the victors of the Europeans and the Parsis proved very exciting and the better side of the two prevailed on the fourth day of the match. The two teams had good bowlers, but the team which possessed better bowlers won the game. A score of 219 by the Muslims is not creditable and they ought to have done well. Jamsetji, the slow left-hander, did not permit them liberties against him-self and even unnerved some of the best Muslim batsmen in the first innings. Warden in the first innings and Kalapesi in the second very well helped their side. But Wazir Ahmed and Botawalla baffled all resistance on the part of Parsi batsmen. Colah alone who came in tenth played with some confidence. Others played "happens what may" kind of game and consequently they were very cheaply dismissed.

The Hindus had the best batting side of all the teams. Muslims claimed to possess the best bowlers. The bowlers got the upper hand on the batsmen and consequently the Mahomedans won. Hindus had bad luck when their good men dropped catches one after the other in the slips, the Mahomedan suffered equally bad by dropping Jai behind the wickets and Ramji in the slips. On the whole the Muslims did better in the slips than any of the other four teams. Wazir Ali and Jai played great innings. The first is to be congratulated for his doggedly patient and sound game and the other for his forceful innings at a critical juncture for his side. His back hand pushing strokes were sound and paying. Deodhar as usual played a run getting innings but with confidence. In the second innings of the Muslims Nazir Ali played a remarkable game for 60 and played with any amount of pluck and confidence. Naidu, Vithal, Hasan also played good innings.

The wizard of Bhopal and the charmer of Rander proved to be the superb bowlers and hardly any of the batsmen played with full confidence while most of them were at the mercy of these two bowlers. Wazir Ahmed swerves from the leg side having a right hand round-arm delivery and Botawalla does the same from off side being a left hand round-arm bowler. With the exception of Vithal all the batsmen, Parsis as well as Hindus, played the swervers wrong and the great Hindu skipper committing the mistake of playing forward occasionally brought about his fall in the first innings.

Irani of the Parsis tried to play correctly, but then he also lost nerves. Wazir Ahmed has cultivated this swing with long practice and has always succeeded with a new ball, but in Botawalla it is a natural gift and he will do better still after practice. He is more difficult to play than the wizard.

The games were played in good sporting spirit on the whole. But one wishes that there were fewer appeals on the part of Parsi fielders. Some of them cried 'How is that" from position wherefrom hardly an appeal is made and at the top of all this Dolly Kapadia and Muslim wicket-keeper episode was unfortunate. The good Parsi batsman could not tolerate an appeal from the wicket-keeper and in rage questioned his authority to make such appeal. Such a thing is far from sporting at all.

Before I close, I should like to say a word to the Selection Committees. They should not judge their men by the few score or occasional bowling performance but by the game they play or the work they do with the ball. Both the Hindus and the Muslims erred in not including one deserving man in their teams. However, it is well that ends well. Long live the "fortunneled fools."

MAHOMEDANS BATTING AVERAGES 1912—24.

	Inns.	Not out.	H. Score.	Total Runs.	Average.
A. U. Botawalla ..	5	2	76	160	53.33
Nazir Ali ..	4	1	60	111	37.00
Wazir Ali ..	6	0	197	217	36.16
Khanmahomed ..	4	1	34*	96	32.00
Hasan Shah ..	14	3	96	288	26.18
C. A. Murad ..	10	0	86	242	24.20
Yusuf Beg ..	25	1	63	504	21.00
Salamuddin ..	4	1	26	59	19.66
Abdus Salam ..	15	1	34	229	16.35
Ferozkhan ..	28	1	48*	398	14.74
Nazir Husain ..	25	2	45	331	14.38
A. Aziz ..	13	2	43	154	14.00
Salehmahomed ..	18	3	36	208	13.86
S. N. Patel ..	5	0	28	68	13.60
M. H. Vishram ..	7	0	58	90	12.85
M. E. Shaikh ..	14	1	44	163	12.53
Karim Baksh ..	4	0	41	46	11.50
Ferozuddin ..	4	0	25	43	10.75
Maslehuddin ..	4	0	22	41	10.25
K. H. Contractor ..	6	0	22	55	9.16
S. Mahmood ..	8	1	37	61	8.71
K. Tambuwala ..	22	2	48	162	8.10
Azim Khan ..	3	1	9	16	8.00
T. T. Barodawala ..	6	0	25	46	7.66
C. M. Ali ..	13	1	13	90	7.50
P. B. Irfani ..	23	9	17	91	7.50
S. G. Rasool ..	6	0	15	36	6.00
S. A. Aziz ..	13	0	17	74	5.69
A. E. Bham ..	7	1	18	31	5.16
Syed Ibrahim ..	8	0	17	36	4.50
Gulam Mahomed ..	3	0	9	13	4.33
Piareykhan ..	4	1	4	9	3.00
Wazir Ahmed ..	3	1	3	4	2.00
D. Nensey ..	3	0	2	3	1.00

The following batted in less than 3 innings :- Ashfaqali, 2 and 0; Ebrahim Khan 16 and 2*; Fakir Mahomed 1 and 6; Habibulla Khan 15 and 9; F. Lotia 4 and 3; S. Razak 6 and 5; Syed Mahomed 25 and 5.

*Not out.

MAHOMEDANS BOWLING AVERAGES 1912—24

	Overs	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts	Av.
A. U. Botawalla ..	69.3	20	158	17	9.29
Syed Ibrahim ..	57.1	11	136	13	10.46
Wazir Ahmed ..	56	15	116	11	10.54
S. G. Rasool ..	21.1	0	48	4	12.00
Ferozkhan ..	62	15	144	11	13.09
Ashfaqali ..	14	2	53	4	13.25
Khan Mahomed ..	54.5	12	139	10	13.90
C. A. Murad ..	122	17	314	21	14.95
Hasan Shah ..	53.2	9	148	9	16.44
S. A. Aziz ..	167	34	457	28	18.65
Abdus Salam ..	260	57	726	36	20.16
Salehmahomed ..	357.2	125	650	32	20.96
K. Tambuwala ..	230.2	40	608	28	21.71
Salamuddin ..	30	5	93	4	23.25
A. Aziz ..	123.4	21	378	16	23.62
Nazir Ali ..	58	9	201	7	28.71
Nazir Husain ..	55	6	164	5	32.80

The following captured less than 3 wickets.—C. M. Ali 23-4-58-1; Azim Khan 21-3-77-1; Ebrahim Khan 10-3-31-1; Fakir Mahomed 12-1-33-0; Gulam Mahomed 6-0-29-0; F. Lotia 6-0-29-0; S. Mahmood 10-2-29-1; Maslehuddin 10-1-33-1; Piareykhan 4-0-36-0; M. E. Shaikh 32-6-76-1; Wazir Ali 17-1-50-0.

HINDUS BATTING AVERAGES 1912—24

	Inns.	Not out.	Score	Total Runs.	Average.
C. K. Naidu ..	25	3	108* 80 29	156 072	49.13
D. B. Deodhar ..	35	7	70	035	36.96
K. G. Pardeshi ..	9	1	96	72	34.00
P. Vithal ..	32	21	41	6	30.20
V. V. Kantack ..	10	0	50	16	29.20
H. L. Sampre ..	9	3	75*	34	25.60
L. P. Jai ..	13	1	56*	172	25.28
L. Ramji ..	4	1	22	52	23.75
J. J. Navale ..	18	4	41	84	23.66
W. B. Talpade ..	21	1	45	290	23.50
S. S. Joshi ..	24	3	37	296	20.20
M. D. Pai ..	9	0	47	113	12.05
P. Ganpat ..	19	6	31*	158	12.11
S. S. Dongre ..	4	0	39	47	11.33
S. R. Godambay ..	6	0	29	58	9.80
S. M. Dalvi ..	6	0	25	58	9.60
P. Shivram ..	21	7	27	133	9.50
S. K. Divekar ..	6	0	52	57	9.50
S. M. Joshi ..	12	0	26	108	9.00
C. L. Naidu ..	7	0	17	21	3.00
V. A. Dalvi ..	4	0	29	34	8.50
C. V. Mehta ..	3	0	2	3	1.00

M. H. Rana batting batted in less than 3 innings:- S. Bhusari Bhutaram 0 and 10; P. Baloo d 4; P. Jackwad 3 and 1; N. H. Oghad Sha and 0; R. V. Kothare 7 and 1; B. M. Bho ndale 0 and 4; V. V. Mehta 33 K. A. Dal galigum 0 and 6; H. H. Maharaja The 0 and 5; H. H. the Thakore Saheb Rai Sahe 4 and 2; K. R. Swami 14 and 25; Errasha hari 5 and 3; R. A. Wagle 0 and 9. Kharwa of Pati and 3; of Raj K. Ses

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES 1912—24

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.
HIND alpade ..	31.5	6	66	6	10.83
..	225.1	64	494	33	14.96
shi	593.1	158	1,247	81	15.39
alvi	104.1	18	295	18	16.38
te ..	24	5	67	4	16.75
	556.1	103	1,365	73	18.69
W. B.	332.4	76	760	35	21.71
P. Bal	91.3	14	245	11	22.27
S. M.	80.1	22	182	7	26.00
S. M.		14	327	12	27.25
K.		50	543	18	30.16
M.			248	8	31.00
			249	8	31.12

3 wickets:- 10-1-39-2; 0-31-0; ndale

5-1-10-1; Najalingum 9-1-26-0; C. L. Naidu 13-0-52-0; K. G. Pardeshi 14-2-44-0; H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot 7-1-33-1; P. Vithal 1-0-7-0; R. A. Waglay 6-1-21-0.

PRESIDENCY BATTING AVERAGES 1912—24.

Names.	Innings.	Not out.	Highest Score.	Total Runs.	Average.
Capt. J. H. Parsons ..	6	0	107	283	47.16
A. L. Hosie ..	9	0	200	388	43.11
F. A. Tarrant ..	12	2	80	384	38.40
Maj. K. O. Goldie ..	8	2	68	193	32.16
J. B. Higgins ..	5	1	56	122	30.50
J. C. Phillips ..	10	0	93	288	28.80
Leuit Col J. G. Greig ..	13	1	92	340	28.33
F. G. Travers ..	10	0	107	271	27.10
M. G Salter ..	4	0	56	105	26.25
Capt. G. Laverton ..	3	0	51	78	26.00
Capt. T. M. Battersby	4	0	41	98	24.50
C. B. Rubie ..	6	0	84	143	23.83
F. F. Stileman ..	5	1	37	94	23.50
F. M. Garnet ..	9	0	54	178	19.77
Capt. J. U. V. Weighall	8	1	61	138	19.71
S. E. West ..	9	1	66	153	19.12
Maj. F. G. Drayson ..	4	0	28	65	16.25
Maj. K. E. Cooper ..	11	0	51	178	16.18
J. A. Yates ..	3	0	37	46	15.33
H. L. Sims ..	7	1	48	89	14.83
R. L. D. Wodehouse ..	6	0	52	84	14.00
H. N. McCormack ..	5	2	22	37	12.33
Corpl. Bowman ..	3	0	35	36	12.00
Capt. E.G.J. Haughton	6	0	16	71	11.83
C. H. E. Wilson ..	8	2	20	68	11.33
Maj. L.A.F.Weighall ..	8	0	21	89	11.12
H. E. Cheetham ..	4	0	17	41	10.25
Comr. I.W.E. Gillespie	4	0	29	39	9.75
J. F. McDonnel ..	4	0	18	39	9.75
J. G. C. Scott ..	5	1	11	35	8.75
A. C. Greenfield ..	3	0	22	26	8.66
Capt. R. S. Reit-Kerr	8	0	24	65	8.12
Capt. E. Remnant ..	3	0	11	19	6.33
Corpl. J. S. Heath ..	4	1	11	18	6.00
P. L. Spratt ..	5	0	15	28	5.60
A. W. Pocock ..	5	3	7*	11	5.50
W. H. Kirkwood ..	5	1	12	22	5.50
A. H. Fawcett ..	6	3	8	14	4.66
Capt. P. E. D. Pank ..	4	1	7	13	4.33
W. H. Cummings ..	3	0	9	10	3.33

* Denotes Not Out.

The following batted in less than 3 innings :— Capt. Beart, 1* and 71*; C. L. Betham, 29 and 6; J. H. Boyd, 1; W. Buyford, 0 and 13*; E. E. Christie, 10 and 20; L. J. Colebach, 10 and 20; E. E. Coombs, 0 and 14; H. R. Cox, 20* and 13; Maj. R. Crake, 1 and 37; L. H. W. Crockwell, 10 and 19; G. H. Dobie, 3* and 0; Comr. C. B.Fry 0 and 44; W. S. Halliley, 0 and 0*; E. P. Hardie, 36* and 14; A. W. Hastings, 5 and 5; G. H. Hirst, 9 and 62; C. J. Hurlbert, 26; P. G. Johnson, 1*, Flt. Comr. K. Lister-Kaye, 1* and 0; S. L. Lloyd, 1; B. H. Lyons, 18 and 21; C. G. Maclaren, 15 and 8; H. B. Moore, 3* and 0; J. R. C. Gammon, 4 and 4; T. Parker, 2 and 9; K. M. Robatham, 40 and 4; Robertson, 9 and 14; Lt. F. G. Rogers, 93; W. R. Rhodes, 156 and 183; P. M. O. Sanderson, 1 and 3*; A. R. Simpson, 4 and 20*; C. B. T. Studd, 10 and 3; S. J. Summers-Cox, 1 and 1*; Maj. E. D. Tillard, 1 and 34; G. H. Vasey, 12 and 14; T. B. Wall, 1 and 22; T. H. Watts, 0 and 8.* Not Out.

PRESIDENCY BOWLING AVERAGES 1912—24.

Names.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Cpl. P.E.D. Pank ..	13.1	4	18	8	2.25
W. R. Rhodes ..	71	36	103	19	5.44
K. M. Robatham ..	14	3	26	4	6.50
F. A. Tarrant ..	280.1	85	617	66	9.34
Corpl. J. S. Heath ..	50.4	10	140	14	10:00
G. H. Hirst ..	61.1	23	113	10	11.30
H. L. Sims ..	150.1	36	385	32	12.03
J. S. Dobie ..	32	9	78	6	13.00
G. H. Vasey ..	19.1	2	68	5	13.60
Lt. Col. J. G. Greig ..	26.3	8	56	4	14.00
A. R. Simpson ..	46.3	11	115	8	14.37
C. H. E. Wilson ..	80	19	205	14	14.64
Capt. Beart ..	52	11	133	9	14.77
Maj. E. D. Tillard ..	28	5	78	5	15.60
Flt. Comr.K.Lister-Kay	35	5	95	6	15.83
Capt. E. G. J.Haughton	33.1	9	91	5	18.20
Capt. J. H. Parsons ..	76	13	282	12	23.50
S. L. Lloyd ..	29.4	3	123	6	20.50
R. L. D. Wodehouse ..	49.4	9	138	5	27.60
A. W. Pocock ..	167	19	512	16	32.00
Maj L.A.F.Weighall ..	24	5	97	3	32.33
S. E. West ..	124	18	383	9	42.55
F. G. Travers ..	67	14	217	4	54.25

The following captured less than 3 wickets :— Capt. T. M. Battersby, 45-13-104-2; C. L. Betham, 13-3-50-2; Bowman, 3-1-3-0; J. H. Boyd, 9-3-22-0; W. Buyford, 8-1-31-0; Maj K. E. Cooper, 29-4-95-1; H. R. Cox, 36-12-84-2; F. M. Garnet, 3-0-16-0; Comr. W. Gillespie, 12-3-28-0; Maj. K. O. Goldie, 26-9-54-2, W. S. Halliley, 19-5-53-2; J. B. Higgins, 68-13-167-2; A. L. Hosie, 7-1-31-1; W. H. Kirkwood, 11-2-58-0; Capt. G. L. Laveton, 23-4-74-2; B. H Lyons, 2-0-14-0; K. Murray, 12-4-30-0; T. Parker, 11-1-29-0; G. C. Phillips, 13-3-37-2; Robertson 23-10-65-1; S. J. Summers-Cox, 7-0-39-1.

PARSIS BATTING AVERAGES 1912—24

Names.	Innings.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total Runs.	Average.
J. H. Warden ..	16	3	115*	528	40.61
J. S. Vajifdar ..	31	4	119*	733	27.14
S. H. Kapadia ..	36	2	125*	824	24.23
D. D. Gandhi ..	26	1	93	520	20.80
S. M. C. D. Kanga ..	23	2	150	429	20.42
B. K. K. M. Mistry ..	8	0	56	148	18.50
B. J. Bh urza ..	14	5	40*	166	18.44
F. E. Ka via ..	22	6	51*	282	17.62
J. H. Elch a ..	8	1	32	122	17.42
M. D. Pare er ..	30	0	65	462	15.40
R. J. Jamse hia ..	20	1	47	280	14.73
K. K. Irani pesi ..	10	0	47	142	14.20
B. E. Kapad oo ..	12	0	32	169	14.08
P. J. Chinoy ia ..	9	1	41*	105	13.12
P. H. Daruwa na ..	19	0	40	241	12.67
R. P. Maherhor ..	11	2	23	93	10.33
M. B. Vatcha ..	10	5	30*	53	10.60
The followi ..	8	0	32	66	8.25
Canteenwalla, 4 a ..	13	2	21	82	7.45
M. D. Bulsara, 1; ..	10	1	19	64	7.11
walla, 5 and 4; ..	15	3	21*	78	6.50
13 and 8; Dr. M ..	6	0	10	27	4.50
Reporter, 17 and 2 ..	10	4	5	20	3.33

batted in less than 3 innings: d 0; P. D. Chothia, 0 and 0; S. Gazdar, 6 and 3; J. Have; Karanjia, 4; H. F. Mulla Pavri, 2 and 0; M. R.

PARSIS BOWLING

Names.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.
M. D. Parekh ..	110.2				
J. S. Warden ..	299.2				

AVERAGES 1912—24.

	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.
	24	240	26	9.23
	3	588	48	12.25

Dr. H. D. Kanga ..	94	27	216	16	13.50
J. S. Elavia ..	151	34	422	29	14.54
R. J. Jamsetji ..	236.4	48	653	39	16.70
D. D. Driver ..	128.3	19	306	18	17.0
B. H. Mirza ..	189	52	477	27	17.66
H. J. Vajifdar ..	323.1	89	657	36	18.25
M. B. Vatcha ..	381.3	97	762	41	18.58
B. K. Kalapesi ..	132	27	371	19	19.52
M. D. Bulsara ..	34	6	107	5	21.40
P. H. Daruvala ..	253.5	38	792	34	23.29
B. J. Bhappoo ..	74	7	223	3	74.33

The following Captured less than 3 wickets:- S. H. Cohla, 3-0-6-0; J. Havewalla, 6-2-19-0; H. Karanjia, 8-0-25-1; Col. K. M. Mistry, 13-4-28-0.

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

ANNUAL SESSION IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The annual session of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal commenced yesterday, a large gathering being present. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga presided. In his opening speech welcoming the delegates, the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee surveyed the work which the Mahamandal had accomplished since its inception and impressed upon those present that they were working indirectly for the uplift of a country which God had endowed richly in all respects, but men had always neglected to serve it well. The Maharaja continued that they had to cope with the present depressing condition of Sanatan Dharma to dispel the dense darkness of the ignorance of the ages, to eradicate the superstition of centuries to teach people to hope and dare great things to relieve the almost endless miseries of the country—these were objects worthy of the most heroic souls.

The Maharaja of Darbhangha delivered his presidential address in Hindi. He referred to the present condition of Hinduism, advocated the revival of its spirit and dwelt upon the value of social service.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhicary, the General Secretary read the annual report, in the course of which he pointed out that the Mahamandal had already opened seven hundred branches all over India with the mission of imparting new life through religion. It had taken up religious education, had already opened schools at Lucknow, Cawnpore and other places. It was also publishing religious books. The organisers had also made arrangements for the education of women with a view to training up ideal wives and mothers.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

EIGHTH SESSION AT BENARES.

Prof. R. M. Joshi, Honorary Secretary, Indian Economic Association writes:—

The Eighth All-India Economic Conference will be held at Benares under the auspices of th Hindu University from 4th to 7th January 1925 both days inclusive. As Finance is the central subject of discussion and the Conference has an All-India character, the Indian Taxation Committee have intimated their desire to attend the whole session of the Conference. From that fact you may be able to judge of the importance of the next session. Will you, therefore, be good enough to give publicity in your valuable columns to the accompanying two bulletins sent to me for that purpose by the Hon. Local Secretary, Prof. Gurumukh Singh of Benares :—

(BULLETIN NO. 1.)

The Eighth session of the Indian Economic Conference will be held, under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University, at Benares (University grounds, Nagwa) on 4th to 7th January 1925 (both days inclusive). The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., has kindly consented to preside. All persons interested in the study of Indian Economic problems are hereby invited to become members of the Indian Economic Association and to attend the Conference at Benares.

The following subjects have been selected for discussion :—

1. The Indian Tax System (Central, Provincial and Local).
2. The taxable capacity in India.
3. Central and Provincial Financial Relations.
4. Industrial Finance in India.
5. The creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

The topics selected are of great practical importance at the present time, especially in view of the appointment of the Indian Taxation Committee.

Besides the discussions, arrangements are being made for special gatherings to show the visitors places of industrial, historical and religious importance such as the local silk factories, Sarnath, famous temples and ghats.

The fee for full membership is Re. 12/- per annum and that for Associate members Re. 6/- per annum. Both can attend the Conference without payment of any further fees. Full members receive the Indian Journal of Economics free of charge.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

All those who wish to attend the Indian Economic Conference are requested to inform the Honorary Local Secretary stating whether they would like him to arrange for their board and lodging during the Conference days. The information should reach the Local Secretary not later than December, 20th.'

Arrangements are being made to lodge all the guests on the University grounds, free of charge, so that they may be able to take full advantage of the opportunity for social and intellectual companionship.

Arrangements will also be made for board. Only the actual expenses will be charged. It is expected that the charge will not be higher than Re. 3 per head per day for two meals in Indian style and for morning and afternoon tea.

It may also be possible to arrange for board in European style. Those who wish to live in European style are requested to communicate with the local Secretary at once.

Guests are requested to notify their intention with full particulars of the kind of accommodation and food they require to the Honorary Local Secretary as early as possible.

BELGAUM CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

A HINDI CONFERENCE.

The Madras Hindi Prachar office has decided to hold a Hindi conference, along with a Hindi Pracharak Conference, in Congress days, at Belgaum, with Dr. N. S. Hardikar as the chairman of the Reception Committee. The name of the President and exact date of the conference will be announced later on.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

Mr. Srinivasrao Kaujalgi of Bijapur has accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Second All-India Volunteer Conference to be held at Belgaum in this year's Congress Week. Messrs. Krishnarao Jorapur of Bagalkot, K. Jeewanrao of Bangalore, Apparao Kowadker of Belgaum and Kamrao Dhawale of Dharwar are the Secretaries.

The Reception Committee, which is formed mainly of persons busily engaged in Volunteering work of Belgaum Congress, regrets that it cannot make any arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the delegates. These arrangements will have, therefore, to be looked after by the delegates themselves. The Committee has fixed a minimum fee of Rupee One for the R. C. Membership. The fee for Visitors is also fixed at a minimum of Rupee One.

The Reception Committee calls on all Volunteers in Karnatak and also all interested sympathisers of the Movement in all provinces, to come forth and become Members of the Reception Committee; and delegates and Visitors, respectively; and thus help the R. C. to make the Conference a great success worthy of the name and glory of Karnatak.

ALL-INDIA ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 15.

A public meeting was held in the local Mission High School on Saturday last to form a Reception Committee for the seventh session of the All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference to be held in Belgaum in Congress week with Rao Bahadur Naik in the chair. Messrs. Vithalrao Shinde, Patade and others made speeches against untouchability.

Mr. Vithalrao Shinde was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Rao Saheb Papanna Naidu and Mr. Ingle were elected secretaries. Mr. Ramalinga Reddy, M.L.C., Madras, late Inspector-General of Education, Mysore, has been invited to be president. The conference will be held in Congress week in the Congress pandal. The exact date will be announced later. Correspondence in connection with the business of the conference should be made with Rao Saheb M. C. Naidu, High Street, Camp, Belgaum or with Ahalyashram, Nana Peth, Poona City. The public are cordially invited to attend the conference.

ALL-INDIA RLY. PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 15.

The All-India Railway Passengers' Conference organized under the auspices of the Belgaum Railway Mandal will be held here on the 24th and 25th December in the Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference Pandal. Mr. Jayakar, M.L.C., Bombay has accepted the presidentship. Mr. Parthasarathy, M.L.C., Madras, of the Madras Passengers' Association, Mr. Nensy of the Bombay Passengers' Association, Javdekar, Dhulia, have been specially invited. The public are also invited to attend the conference.

KARNATAK SWARAJISTS.

The Secretary, Swarajya Party, Bangalore, writes:—Mahatma Gandhi has intimated that he will be glad to meet on the 21st December 1924 at Belgaum members of the Swarajya Party who may wish to discuss any matter likely to come up before the next session of the Congress. All the members of the Party in Karnatak as well as those who are Swarajists by conviction and would become members are requested to make it a point to be present at Belgaum on that date and add to the strength and popularity of the Party which is yet in its infancy in Karnataka.

MR. N. C. KELKAR STARTS FOR BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 15.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, starts for Belgaum Congress on Wednesday night. On his way, he visits Kirloskar Wadi on Thursday and Sangli on Friday. On the same day he is to address students of the Willingdon College and is to perform the opening ceremony of the Lokamanya Granthalaya Sangrahalaya founded in memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak in the evening. He is also looked to perform prize distribution ceremony of the Kanya Vidalaya. He will reach Belgaum on 20th.

(Continued from column 6.)

ors of gaming houses; strict supervision over the movements of agents of bucket-shop keepers by the police on the course itself; prohibition of persons below the age of eighteen into the enclosures. It is amazing how Government can tolerate the W. I. T. C. having too free a hand in order to popularise racing as is obvious from the recent introduction of a third enclosure and tote and by providing cheap means of transport. The popular representatives in the local legislature must therefore intervene and have the whole question of racing thrashed out in the Council and not rest till they have made it impossible for the man in the street to attend a race meeting.

RACING OR—GAMBLING?

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Horse-racing as it is conducted to-day seemingly merits the latter nomenclature in the title of this article notwithstanding what its enthusiasts have to say to the contrary. It is a misnomer to call it the "Sport of Gentlemen" though it might have had a tithe of a right to the claim in the very distant past. The substitution of the Totalizator as the legalised form of betting for the Bookmaker has in no way improved matters, rather it has enticed the lowest strata of human society to interest themselves in racing which is the blackest stain to the record of the "sport." The Tote has also added immensely to the receipts of the Western India Turf Club who are able to offer magnificent stakes to owners to enter their horses. In fact the craze for racing has so caught on that the middle and labouring classes, obsessed by it, succumb in large numbers to the temptation to gamble away their money in the hope of winning a large sum for a trifle staked as an occasional dividend on a horse had shown. The meetings held in Bombay in the cold weather attract, among others, a class of people with barely enough to feed themselves that one stands aghast how even they are prepared to risk their money at this form of gambling. Why is this so? The obsession of becoming rich in a single day but no thought of losing the little they had brought and which they had hoped they could multiply many times over. And more: the small sums staked, the third enclosure and other conveniences as the cheap saloon trains if the Meetings are held in Poona to convey them there further encourage them. The W. I. T. C. know that without the patronage of the masses the outlook for racing would be, indeed, gloomy. It might even lead to its automatic abolition by their inability to offer inducements in the shape of high stakes to owners. That this should be circumvented, Tom, Dick, and Harry's patronage are essential for the continuance of racing for the benefit of the exclusive set who must in season have their racing in the afternoon just as they have their golf in the morning. Racing has become fashionable and fashionable folk must have this diversion with all the paraphernalia attendant on it. There is even the spectacle of the Head of the Government driving in state on the opening day thus giving high recognition to the sport as if it were a department of administration. It is indeed amazing how people—I refer here to the middle and labouring classes—can be so rash as to exhibit the craze for racing that they do in spite of resort to all sorts of devices by owners, trainers, and jockeys for their own advantage. It can only be the prospect of making an occasional big coup that the gambling propensity is awakened and compels them to go there and not really true sportsmanship, showing up thereby the real significance of modern racing. Being an humble scion of the "middle middle class" I know exactly the psychology of the average man in the street and how much of the sportsman and how much of the gambling element he is possessed of.

AN GROWING EVIL.

Another evil which has emerged as a consequence of the gambling craze is the number of bucket-shops clandestinely conducted in the city to accept bets on the races to be run. This is a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul and has interfered in no insignificant way with the takings from the Tote and caused no little flutter in the racing dovecotes. The public has read the notification of the W. I. T. C. in the columns of the local Press calling attention to the "only legalised form of betting"—the Tote! An observer could not fail to note the huge crowds on race days from an early hour in the evening beseiging the premises of petty printing works in the city where the results of races run are published anxiously waiting to know their gains. It would give him the impression of a hungry crowd demanding food. Greed for lucre is apparent on the faces of these men who appear to forget everything else for the moment but the moral certainty of earning a dividend. The greater number [illegible] these men likely to take their losses in the spirit of sportsmen? Is it also likely that it can be impressed upon them that they must expect to lose oftener than they can expect to win? Were this so it would be little short of a miracle. None of this motley crowd had actually gone to the race meeting, yet they had staked their money on the races run that evening. In this connection it must not be over

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No .7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15.

S S Sardinia, Siggers, Shanghai.
S S Kohinoor, Hinton, Rangoon.
S S Hohenfels, Metz, Hamburg.
S S Algic, Horton, Calcutta.
S S Chyssa, Longhurst, Calcutta.
S S Bellview, Clements, Durban.
S S Nawab, Smith Java.
S S Barpeta, Beedle, Buseh.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 16.

S S Silvio Pellico, Debistovich, Trieste.

LOADING.

Dec. 15.

Steamer Algic for New York
Steamer Sardinia for China.
Steamer Celebes Maru for China.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.

S S Sardinia:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Sardinia, 4106 tons, Captain O Siggers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hohenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 2742 tons, Captain J Metz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Algic:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Algic, 3373 tons, Captain O Horton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chybassa, 4022 tons, Captain Longhurst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Nawab:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nawab, 3424 tons, Captain Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain S S Beedle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Buseh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Silvio Pellico:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Silvio Pellico, 3453 tons, Captain A Debistovich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, December 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Dovanha 4785 London, 20/12, M M & Co.
3 C Manchester 3,566 tons K'chi NF, K Nixon and Co.
4 Circassia 4527 Glasgow, 29/12, T M & Co.
6 Sardinia 4106 Shanghai 6/1 M M & Co.
10 Karapara 3722, Dunbar 24/12 M M & Co.
12 Crostafels, 3078, K'chi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
12a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
13 Algic 3373 NF. 24/12 Vol. Bros.
14 Dongola, 4279, China/Japan 21/12, M and Co.
16 Chybassa 4022 NF. NF, M M & Co.
17 Registan, 2615, Dunkirk, 16/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 17/12, M M and Co.
4 Vrana 2043, Busreh 19/12, M M & Co.
5 Jehangir 2157 Jddah 17/12 T M & Co.
7 Generale Petitti 3509 Hull, 24/12 Graham Trading Co.
8 Ceylon Maru, 2985, Kobe, 17/12, N Y Kaisha.
12 & 13 Kohinoor 3260 Rangoon, N.F., T. M and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Ahmedi 151, Basra 17/12 S Hussen Co.
C E Orna, 2997, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
D E Hakodate Maru, 3254, Japan, 19/12, N Y Kaisha.
N Chakrata, 3602, Calcutta, NF, M M and Co.
Q Baharatri, N.F, N.F, B S N Co.
S & K Colabo Maru 4288 Kobe, 27/12, O S Kaisha.
U & M Sunhath 325 K N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 2nd January, Agent P and O Co.

Moolton due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.

Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.

Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.

Boyne due about 28th December, Agent M M & Co.

Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.

City of Salisbury due about 23rd December, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.

City of London due about 19th January, Agent K N Co.

Tarantia due about 28th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassamo due about 16th December, Agent J F Co.

City of Birmingham due about 31st December, Agent J F Co.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sturmfels due about 20th December, Agent L Edward.

Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 19th December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 4th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 17th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

Cherea due about 6th January, Agent L T Co.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 29th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kasembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Toba Maru due about 17th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Luzon Maru due about 17th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Honoluln Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Borneo Maru due about 26th December Agent O S Kaisha.

Fukuki Maru due about 31st December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

15-12-24.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—50 bales hemp, G Purunsoo 1000 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.; 3981 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.; 95 bales hemp, C. Jivanlal and Co. 100 bales hemp, C. Paraj and Co.; 150 bales wool, K Esmail; 14 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 135 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ld. 1200 cwt linseed oil cake L Ebramji; 50 bales cotton fly, C Paraj and Co.; 1999 cwt maize Volkart Bros.; 143 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co. 4060 cwt. safflower seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—15 casks castings, S M H Kaderbanbsa;

S S Circassia for Manchester:—1 1/2 tons scrap iron, Greaves Cotton and Co. Ld.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—416 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 55 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 12000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Circassia for Boston:—2 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 100 cwt gum ghatty, D Mawjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, H Jagmohandas and Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—4700 cwt linseed oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Devanha for London:—8 cwt Bombay Ducks, N K Jussawala; 39 cwt Indian chutney, N K Jussawala; 22 bales Akund cotton, J A Begbie and Co. Ld.; 3 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 2 packages woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 6000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 13 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Essa; 5 bales goat skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Essa; 30 cwt gum kadayu, T Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 11 cwt bees wax, T Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 211 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 6 bales sheep skins tanned, M Laduk; 6 bales goat skins tanned, M Laduk; 10 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahemtoola and Sons; 21 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdoola and Co. 9 bales goat skins tanned, A Abdoola and Co. 19 bales cow hides tanned Aziz and Co.; 1 bale embroidered piece goods, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 15 bales goat skins tanned, K Esmail; 5 bales sheep skins tanned, K Esmail. 26 cwt. cardiamoms, G Cichidina and Co.; 4 casks wet salted goat skins, Mackinnon M and Co. 8 bales cow hides tanned, Meyer Nissim 5 cases cotton curtains, B J Bhumgara; 2 cases cotton curtains, Pohoomal Bros.; 6 Post Rosa Oil, E Virjee and Co.; 20 bundles Lamb skins (for furs) Grindlay and Co. Ld.; 8 bales cow hides tanned, D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 2000 cwt ground nut oil cake, J Parmanand and Co.

S S Registan for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Devanha for London:—100 bales hemp, S Permanand; 47 bundles Lamb skins (for furs), H A M Showal, 4 bundles woollen carpets) H A M Showal, 23 bales Aloe Fibre, A Durst; 2 bales tow A Dust.

S S Devanha for Marseilles:—4 Pots Rosa oil, E Virjee and Co.

S S Algic for New York:—50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co.; 7000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 6000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 8906 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 48 cwt gum karaya E Virjee and Co. 52 1/2 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.; 4 pots Rosa Oil, E Virjee and Co.; 4006 cwt. myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co. Ld.

S S Algic for Philadelphia:—116 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 133 casks wet salted goat skins Briskey Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, I A H Moosa Ld.

S S Trevethoe for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 275 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Trevethoe for Antwerp:—990 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 100 bales hemp, H Govindji 6000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss and Co. Ld.

S S Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co. 54 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Silvio Pellico for Venice:—4 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Argenfels for Antwerp:—210 cwt gum Arabic P Kooverjee and Co. 135 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Argenfels for Rotterdam:—1000 cwt linseed oil cake, N V Velmohamed.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—74 cwt cashew Amin & Sons, 35 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co. 21 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co. 10 cwt cardamoms, G Suchidina and Co.; 300 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.; 241 cwt poppy seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 200 cwt mustard seed E Behram and Bros.; 110 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi; 32 bales cotton D H Bode and Sons; 135 cwt. gum olibanum, E Virji and Co.; 80 bales cotton fly, D H Bode and Sons; 55 bales cotton waste, V A Saveffi; 7 casks wet castings (28 cwt). Mr Ad Meyer; 9 cwt dry castings Mr Ad. Meyer; 5 cwt cheep guts, Mr Ad. Meyer;

S S Crostafels for Gothenburg:—4 cwt cardamoms, V Suchidina and Co.

S S Crostafels for Rotterdam7 bundles hemp rope, J N Cassum.

S S Generale Petitti for Leith:—600 cwt fenu greek seed. A Begbie and Co. Ld. 500 cwt dill seed, J A Begbie and Co Ld.

S S City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Dongola for Tongkong:—300 bales cotton yarn, Toy o M Kaisha Ld.

S S Dongola for Kobe:—77 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ld.; 19 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.; 450 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 217 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho M Kaisha Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Nagasaki:—600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Amersey and Sons.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—900 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. Ld

IMPORTS.

15-12-24.

S S Urkuhart. Agents James Finlay and Co, Ltd.:—

From Manchester—12 bales paper, 143 bales old newspaper, 85 bales wool tops, 10 bales Tents, 34 bales cotton yarn, 168 cases cotton yarn 342 cases cotton piece goods, 96 bales cotton piece goods, 426 bales cottons, 422 cases cottons, 16 cases lead plates, 103 cases Beer 25 cases Soap; 56 cases Antifriction metal Ingots, 10 cases colours, 40 D/bags Starch, 1000 bundles hoops, 351 kegs Alizarine Dye; 53 casks Alizarine Dye, 69 casks Tallow.

From Glasgow:—2 drums grease 10 bales paper, 51 bales old newspaper, 15 bales cotton yarn 65 bales cotton piece goods, 120 cases cotton piece goods, 218 cases cottons, 110 cases Ginger wine, 383 cases whisky 29 cases sewing cotton reels, 100 Hhds Ale 42 bundles mild steel, 17 bundles steel bars, 2238 plates spelter, 190 pieces steel plates, 1698 bundles steel plates, 79 D/bags Fireclay, 119 bags Bolts and Nuts, 30 casks bolts and nuts 4920 fire bricks, 2110 pipes, 1200 stoneware acid jars.

From Liverpool:—70 kegs Lubricating grease 50 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 17 bales paper, 1500 bales cotton, 25 bales cotton piece goods, 21 cases cotton piece goods 70 cases Art. silk yarn, 32 cases Rivets 130 sk cases bottles, 27 sk, cases Tiles 70 bags Tiles, 400 Bicarbonate of soda, 25 casks Alizarine dyes, 62 kegs Alizarine Dyes, 120 kegs zinc white 25 cases Aniline dyes, 14 drums zinc chlorate 1030 drums bleaching powder, 120 drums caustic soda, 241 drums sodium sulphide, 88 barrels tallow 264 cases soap, 4350 boxes soap, 420 boxes tin plates, 182 bars Iron, 230 bundles steel, 240 bundles steel circles, 1005 bundles hops, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets 500 bundles steel sheets, 4299 bundles galv sheets.

S S Hakodate Maru, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:

From Yokohama:—10 cases peppermint oil, 70 cases silk yarn.

From Nagoya:—36 cases porcelain ware, 204 cases porcelain 50 cases glassware.

From Osaka:—16 cases celluloid bangles, 15 cases celluloid goods, 42 cases glassware, 11 cases glass beads, 100 cases glass bangles, 26 cases bottles, 5 cases silk yarn, 13 cases cotton, 89 cases cotton drill, 55 cases matchboxes, 139 cases cotton yarn, 240 bales cotton yarn, 446 bales cotton sheeting 285 bales cotton shirting, 25 bales cotton goods, 20 bags rice 200 casks red lead.

From Kobe—16 bales cotton drill, 66 bales cotton sheeting, 10 cases cotton shirting, 24 cases cotton shirting, 54 cases porcelain 200 cases matches, 30 cases refined camphor, 49 cases match-boxes, 85 cases silk yarn, 160 cases glass bangles, 53 cases glassware, 22 cases Enamelledware, 66 cases celluloid bangle.

From Moji:—16 cases cotton yarn.

From Shanghai:—98 cases silk piece goods, 66 cases silk yarn, 5 cases silk 250 bales silk, 40 bales cotton yarn, 35 bales cotton sheeting 152 bales Beans, 782 bales Tea, 112 chests tea, 712 H/chests tea 715 bundles tea.

From Hongkong:—100 bundles sugar candy, 20 cases cotton socks.

From Canton:—100 chests tea.

From Singapor:—20 drums lubricating oil, 45 cases pine apple, 14 cases mace, 55 cases cheering stimulant, 45 jottas gum Benjamin, 143 bundles gum Benjamin 378 bundles rattans, 30 bags gum kenzi, 140 bags damar batu, 43 bags Sake tapioca; 178 bags nut megs, 1322 bags sago flour, 1236 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—50 bars lead 50 bundles gunnies.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 15th December, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	..	..	..
2. Austria and Italy	..	..	..
3. Japan (superscribed)	S/S Ceylon Maru.	17th Dec. 24.	9 a.m.
4. Singapore .. .. "			
5. China	..	..	..
6. Shanghai	..	..	..
7. Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8. Mauritius	..	..	..
9. East Africa	S/S Karapara.	24th Dec. 24.	12 noon.
10. South Africa	..	..	..
11. Seychelles	..	..	..

CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, December 16, 1924.

BEFORE THE HON SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT AND JUDGMENT.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton, The Administrator General, Little and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

14-23—Re. Dharamsy Purshotam, Raghvaya N and Co, Sunderdas Purshotam, Gordhandas Purshotam, Soonderdas and Co.

9-24—Re. Usman Haji Umer, Ferreira and V, Haji Ibrahim Haji Validina and other, Hajrabai Noormahomed, Little and Co.

6-24—Re. Dhavabhai Chimanlal Zaveri, Manubhai and Co, Nagindas Jamnadas, Babulal Harkisondas, Dayalji and Co.

2-24—Re. Laxmibai *alias* Vimibai, Rele and Co, Venkatesh Shripatrao Mustakar, Shardabai *alias* Shambai.

10-24—Re. Wasudeo Ramchandra Jayaker, Dharamsy D and Co, Anant Laxman Deshmukh and others, Wamanrao Purshotam Jayaker, Nanu H and Co.

14-24—Plaint, Bhimji and Co, Manibai, The Administrator General, Captain and V.

11-24—Re. Manibai, Mohile P and G, Hirji Raysey and another, Narpal Narsey, Shah and Chh.

12-24—Re. Moghji Ravji, Edgelow G W and Co, Bhagwandas Giga, Bai Kankubai, Mantri and Co.

13-24—Re. Ganpat Bapuji Patanker, Chitnis K and M, Jainabai, Sunderbai, Rustomji and G

16-24—Re. Chotalal Vithaldas Vakil, Raghvaya N and Co, Manglazavri and others, Chandrakant, Champaklal, Motibhai J and M.

18-24—Re. Mahadev Nanaji Tande, Amin and D, Bendubai Gopala, Pandurang Nanaji Tande, Thatte and Co.

19-24—Re. Lambrai Bhimraj, Khandwalla and Chh, The Administrator General Amraj Bhimraj, Dabholker and J.

3-24—Re. Ranchodji Mohanbhai, Malvi M R and Co, Manibai alias Gujrabai, Mohanbhai Soonderji Desai and another, Davalji and Co.

21-24—Re. Shapurji D Cash, Jamsetji R and D, Sorab Dinshaji Kias, Bomanshaw Dinshaji Vachha, Dastur and Co.

22-24—Re. Kanji Haidu Khandwalla and Chh, Gangabai Kanji Haidu, Asurbai Hazu Korsey Shamrao M and H.

24-24—Re. Hasidas Lalji, Dallas and Co, Gopaldas Virji, Ratanbai Lalji Raghavji, Dikshit M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1865-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji R and Co, Captain and V.

1866-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji R and Co, Captain and V.

2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jethabhai Narsey, Amin and D.

2783-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jeethabhai Narsy, and other Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

2855-24—Daphtary F and D, Wadilal Purshotamdas and others v T R Tawker and others, Shamrao M and B.

3345-24—Crawford B and Co, Hussenbhai Abdulabhai Lalji and another v Sakhamohmed Haji Ahmed Noorani and and another, Amarchand and M Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

261-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas A Master v Mahimedally Valiboy and another, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1889-24—Captain and V, Archibald Francis Watters v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1590-24—Captain and V, Merwanji Cowasji v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1932-24—Captain and V, Dossabhoy Hormusji Framjibaer v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

2076-24—Jamsetji R and D, S Haroon Haji Jaccria and Co, v Karim mahomed Abdul Kader and Co. Mulla and M.

954-24—Jhavery and Co, Chaturbhuj Shivi Anantram Vaikuntram, Mautar and Co.

1371-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punj aand Co, Sardar Shankerrao B. Gandekar, Ld.

1337-24—Payne and Co, Dinshaw Merwanji Contractor and another v Firoz Baredin Dasu, Vachha and Co.

1776-23—Captain and V, N H Moos v Jovindlal Shivlal Motilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2323-24—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Hemchand v Amichand Pananlal McChand and D.

903-24—Crawford M and Co, Khan and Killa and others v Motilal Mulchand Co, G B Pandya.

4363-23—Crawford B and Co, Khumaji G and Co, v Narayen Ganpatrao Nair and another, Subnis G and Bros.

1504-24—Bhimji and Co, Tulsidas Mangra The Bombay Mofussil Grass Tra Co, Amin and D.

157-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Admin Shubh General, Madangopal Chanda and Co.

1768-24—Little and Co, Simon Shalo Jamnte another, Sarabai and another and Co.

2018-24—Ferreira and V, Jamnadas Vrajlal and Co, Chimanlal Kalidas and Co.

4483-23—Rustomji and G, B N L and J. Hutchand, Jhavery and Co, Dayaram Chandulal Dayabhai.

4418-23—Jhavery and Co, Dayaram Vrajlal, Shah and Co Dabholkr, Rahimtoola Meticband and D. Mulla Jager, Pathare and Co, Pyarali Amin and Magaammwalla, Sait and other Amin and D.

344-23—N C Dalal and Co, Shamji and another, Gawrish Meticband and D. Mulla Jager, Pathare and Co, Pyarali Amin and Magaammwalla, Sait and other Amin and D.

4238-23—Pathare and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand and Co, Sakharam Ramchandra Bhaishanker R and Co, Manibai and Nazeer Mira, Kanji Joshi, Ramanlal Dabholker and J.

4311-23—Pathare and Co, Aramsy and Co, Sakrabai and another, Mehta G and Co. D.

4838-23—Bhaishanker R and Co, Manibai and others, Kanji Dabholker and J.

2416-24—Shroff and L A Bhagwanji Mulji and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3538-24—Mehta L and Co, Govindji Ratansey and another, Karani and Co, Marubhai J and M., Shroff and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaidas Kalyandas vs Balamal Amin and D.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Husein Jusab and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sahoor and others, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhas vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.

3937-19—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and v Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2838-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd, vs D Thacker and Co, Amin and D.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Appeal No. 65-26-S No. 4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rashand Shamjit and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co

REFERENCE.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another v Nanabhai Sadanand and others, Judah and S., Manilal H and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT ON LIMITATION.

In Indian Co's Act, Rustomji and G, Gokuldas Kilabhai Dalal, Nagindas Chunilal Shah and others, Purnanand C and J, Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur, Hansraj Ramji and Co, Mulji I and Co, Madhowji and Co.

3197-24—Little and Co, Beddulch, vs Ramlinsia and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lakhiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

2832-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2488-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sahoor Gani, vs Natverlal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand vs Ansersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji Love and Co.

2456-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaya and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Uppal and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

2842-21—Babu Doshi v V Laxmidas Amersy, Matthews, Madhey, Malvi M R and Co and Co, W

617-24—Dhanji and Co, The Aryan Shaichand Rupsi Co Ltd, Thakurdas Purshotamdas Premji Morao M and H, Wji and Co.

1552-24—Ltd Co, Rawley and H Brady and Co Edgelow G W and Co, Vasudeva Spng and and Chh Thakoredas and D.

2392-24—Mills and M, The Meyer Vassanji Khimji Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji a Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Co, Purnanand and S and M, The Edw

614-24—Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Sassoon Mills Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co, Edgelow Mills and M, The Edw

616-24—Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadasard Sassoon Edgelow G W and Co v Vassonji and Payne and Co, The ed Ahmed Co.

813—Abashagar Arab, vs Megird Sassoon Motichand and D. Vassonji, LONG CAUSES.

—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji bin Yousuf vs Mistry Gordhandas ji Champ- Payne and Co.

22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Kalidas, narayen and others, Malvi arabhai and Co.

434-21—Ramanlal and H, Jeswantlal Lallal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai Ramothers.

2344-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kachand and another, vs Diwanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co, and

2328-21—Madhavji and Co, Friehand Kuja another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuvandas and others, Amin and D and

4881-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmidas Padamsey, vs Demodia Mans and Deokuram and others, Khandwalan and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jhaverji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Bagilavaya N and Co.

4830-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makadand Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganland Mehta L and Co.

6419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Ramtenaji Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 55.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2805-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas Ramchand Beeckand, Nanu Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER.

4713-21—Madhavji and and Co, Khandwal

1735-24—Dubash H M

1959-24—M

and another, Karani and Co, Marubhai J and M., Shroff and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaidas Kalyandas vs Balamal Amin and D.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Husein Jusab and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sahoor and others, Mancherahaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhas vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.

3937-19—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and v Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2838-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd, vs D Thacker and Co, Amin and D.

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BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT ON LIMITATION.

In Indian Co's Act, Rustomji and G, Gokuldas Kilabhai Dalal, Nagindas Chunilal Shah and others, Purnanand C and J, Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

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3197-24—Little and Co, Beddulch, vs Ramlinsia and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

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2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2488-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sahoor Gani, vs Natverlal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand vs Ansersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji Love and Co.

2456-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaya and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Uppal and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

2842-21—Babu Doshi v V Laxmidas Amersy, Matthews, Madhey, Malvi M R and Co and Co, W

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616-24—Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadasard Sassoon Edgelow G W and Co v Vassonji and Payne and Co, The ed Ahmed Co.

813—Abashagar Arab, vs Megird Sassoon Motichand and D. Vassonji, LONG CAUSES.

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434-21—Ramanlal and H, Jeswantlal Lallal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai Ramothers.

2344-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kachand and another, vs Diwanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co, and

2328-21—Madhavji and Co, Friehand Kuja another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuvandas and others, Amin and D and

4881-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmidas Padamsey, v

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HUSBAND UNDER FIRE OF CROSS EXAMINATION.

In the King's Bench Division on Nov. 19, before Mr. Justice Darling, Charles Earnest Robinson, who claimed Rs. 125.000 from the Midland Bank Ltd. was examined by counsel for the defendant bank. He said he was born at Widnes on March 12, 1874. his father being a veterinary surgeon, and was educated at Warrington Grammer School. He substantiated counsel's story of his early life and marriage. At a later stage in the proceedings the cheque for £150,000 was produced, and witness said he had never seen it before; the endorsement on the cheque was not in his handwriting.

The witness was cross-examined by Sir Simon, who asked:—Did you arrange with your wife that you should absent yourself from Chapel Street because the man who was going to make the discovery of Mr. A. with your wife was to be somebody more presentable than yourself?—Never.

Did you give Newton a lateleky of Chapel Street?—Never.

It was quite possible that Mr. A. and your wife might have been caught together in embarrassing circumstances at Chapel Street?—Are you asking me whether I think it is possible? I don't know what you are asking me.

Sir John: Did I not hear it said that your view was that immoral relations might have occurred between Mr. A. and your wife in December, 1919?

Lord Halsbury: I opined that, but I did not say that Mr. Robinson knew anything about it, and I propose to prove that by another witness.

Sir John: Are you now aware that there were immoral relations between her and Mr. A. in London?—No, this is the first mention of it from you.

If you were a husband who was preparing for your wife thus to entray Mr. A it was just as well for you to be out of the way until the trap was sprung?—I see your point.

And if you were going out of the way until the trap was sprung it would be good arrangement to tell the servant at Chapel Street that you had gone abroad?—Such a thing never happened.

It would be the way to do it?—I don't know. I have never been in any of these sort of plots.

The witness said that he might afterwards have called at the house occasionally; he could not say definitely.

QUARRELLED WITH HIS WIFE.

The Judge: Why did you give up sleeping there?—I had a quarrel with my wife. I did not approve of her method of living.

Did you believe she had become a dissolute woman?—Not exactly, but I disapproved of her mode of life.

Did you suspect that she was associating with men immorally?—No, I did not. I was looking after her business. I left of my own free will.

Sir John: You left her alnone in Chapel Street?—Yes.

Did Newton call there before you left—I believe he did on one occasion.

And was Mrs. Robinson there?—Yes.

Was this before you ceased to sleep there?—I can't remember.

Did Mrs. Bevan come to stay?—Yes, after I left

The witness added that he had not cohabited with his wife since 1914.

Counsel: Did you regard Mrs. Bevan as a virtuous woman?—I don't know her record.

Looking back, do you see anything objectionable in Mrs. Bevan coming to stay at your wife's house?—It is not for me to pass an opinion.

The witness said that his wife had not seen Mrs. Bevan for quite twelve months until recently.

Sir John: After these Paris excursions Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Bevan continued to be close friends?—I don't know.

These two highly respectable ladies stayed at Monte Carlo at the Hotel de Paris?—I have heard of it.

And you have no reason to think that one is more virtuous than the other?—I have never looked at it in that light.

The Judge: They are disreputable women, both of them, are they not?—No, I cannot say that. I think a woman can commit a misdemeanour and be forgiven.

Sir John: Did you forgive your wife after this Paris excursion? Were you not living with her again before the trap had been sprung and before the money had been paid?—No.

You learned on December 27 that Mrs. Robinson had come back?—Yes.

Did not you within a few days return to Chapel Street?—No.

I suggest not only that you returned to the house, but that you had card parties there in January?—No.

DID NOT SEE MR. A.

You never saw Mr. A. at Chapel Street?—Never.

If Mr. A. went there he would not find any inconvenient husband about?—I was not there.

Was it in Curzon Street that Mr. A. had a flat?—I believe he had.

Have you heard that there was a plot to catch your wife and Mr. A. at Curzon Street?—I have learned it from the overtax supplied me by the bank.

Was it arranged before your wife started for Paris that she should be caught in a bedroom with Mr. A. by Mr. Newton?—Never.

Do you swear that you never saw Newton about this trap in Paris before it came off?—Never.

You commenced proceedings against Appleton and Company in August, 1923. The claim is for £129,000 money had and received by the defendants for and on behalf of the plaintiff. You alleged that the defendants received £150,000, and credit them with £21,000, leaving a balance owing of £129,000. Did you swear an affidavit that that was correct?—I believe I did.

The witness said that at that date he did not know that the bank-notes had been traced.

The Judge: Which bank-notes?

Sir J. Simon: The bank-notes which were got from the Midland Bank by Hobbs—130 bank notes each of £1,000. (To the witness): You appreciate that they have been traced since?—Yes.

Now that they have been traced do you realise that the story that you got £21,000 on January 10 could no be true?—No, I do not.

Sir John: The reason is that every one of these bank-notes has been, so far as may be, traced. And when you have traced enough to pay Hobbs £40,000 the aide-de-camp £40,000, and Newton £40,000, and after another two bank notes of £1,000 have been accounted for, there is not enough left to pay you or anybody £21,000.

The Witness: All I know is that I received from Hobbs on January 17 what purported to be £21,000 which I never handled myself.

The Judge: Why did you not claim £25,000? Why do you claim £21,000?

ANOTHER LAW SUIT.

The Witness: We discovered afterwards that Hobbs claimed £4,000 for fees.

Lord Halsbury said the witness was claiming the return of £4,000 from Hobbs.

The Judge: Whatever comes of this case your opinion is that Hobbs has swindled you out of £4,000?—He has done more than that.

Sir J. Simon: Have you ever heard of such a sum as £25,000 given as damages in a divorce case?—It is a big amount, I agree.

And all you had to say when the bank notes wer produced was "Give it to Mrs. Robinson"?—Hobbs produced a bundle of notes and said, "There is £25,000". I turned to him and also to my wife. said, "There is £21,000 which I have no desire and no intention of participating in It is yours—take it."

The scheme that had been suggested was a scheme by which the money got out of Mr. A. should be divided into six parts?—There never was any scheme.

And that Hobbs should be one?—It was never suggested.

And that you should have one part, Mrs. Robinson one part, Mrs. Bevan one part, and Newton one part?—Wrong.

And that the aide-de-camp should have one part?—No altogether wrong. Such a thing was never suggested. I am not aware that the notes have been traced to them.

I ask you this. There is no doubt there was a conspiracy?—Everything points to that.

Now that we know what rascals there were in this, everything points that they tried to trap Mr. A.?—Yes.

The aide-de-camp was in the service of Mr. A. I suggest you have seen the aide-de-camp?—I saw him in June, 1923, when he notified me of this case.

It was clear that he was in the conspiracy to trap Mr. A.?—I do not know. It seems he was in the conspiracy.

And has got £45,000 out of his own employer?—It seems quite plain.

As shocking a piece of robbery as you ever heard of?—Yes.

The Judge: He was the worst of the whole lot because he was a gentleman, or was supposed to be a gentleman, attached to this potentate as aide-de-camp to protect him?—Yes.

Sir John: Instead of that he sold him to a lot of sharpers and got £45,000 for doing it?—Yes.

The witness added that he took this action to prove his wife's and his own innocence of conspiracy.

The hearing was adjourned.

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